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# HANDBOOK

OF

# TASMANIA

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

BY

R. M. JOHNSTON, F.L.S.,

Third Year of Issue.



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# PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

It has been found desirable to issue the Tasmanian Official Record tri-annually instead of annually as before, and the present Handbook has been designed to take its place during the intervening years. The Handbook contains a brief epitome of the historical portion of the larger Official Record, and summarises in a convenient form the more important statistical information contained in the detailed tables of the last volume of the General Statistics of the Colony.

Hobart, 1st November, 1892.

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## HANDBOOK OF TASMANIA.

## General Description.

THE Island of Tasmania is situated in the Southern Hemisphere, between the parallels of 40° 33' and 43° 39' South latitude, and between 144° 39' and 148° 23' meridian of East longitude, and corresponds nearly with Southern France and Northern Italy in Northern latitude. It is irregularly heartshaped, and occupies an area of 26,215 square miles, i.e., nearly the area of Scotland, or about equal to Belgium and Switzerland taken together. It is bounded on the north by the shallow and narrow Bass Strait, which separates it from the south-eastern extremity of the Continent of Australia, and on the east by the Tasman Sea; while on its southern and western sides its shores are exposed to the roll of the great Southern Ocean.
Of the seven British Colonies in Australia, Tasmania is by far the

smallest in size, as shown in the following comparative summary:

	Area in Square Miles.	Relative Size.*	Per Cent. to
Seven Colonies of Australasia—			
Tasmania	26,215	1	0.35
Victoria	87,884	3.35	1.08
New Zealand	104,471	3.99	1.29
New South Wales	310,700	11.85	3.82
Queensland	668,497	25.50	8.23
South Australia	903,690	34.55	11.13
Western Australia	1,060,000	40.43	13.05
Seven Colonies	3,161,457	120.60	38.92
United Kingdom—			
Scotland	29,820	1.14	0.37
Ireland	32,531	1.24	0.40
England	58,764	2.24	0.72
	121,115	4.62	1.49
Other British Possessions— Cape Colony	019 017	8:16	2.63
India (British)	213,917	33.12	10.69
Canada	868,314	132.36	42.72
CanadaAll others	3,470,257	11.01	3.55
an others	288,551	11.01	9 99
	4,841,039	184.65	59.59
Total British Empire	8,123,611	309.87	100.00

<sup>\*</sup> Tasmania taken as the unit.

Thus, although Tasmania is fully equal to one-fifth of the area of the United Kingdom, her surface is only about  $\frac{1}{120}$ th part of the area of Australasia, and about  $\frac{1}{310}$ th of the area of the total British Empire.

The appearance of the Island throughout is wonderfully beautiful, with its open plains, bordered by far-extending precipitous mountain tiers; its isolated shaggy peaks and wooded ranges; and its many noble rivers and lakes. Its coasts for the most part, especially towards the south, are bold and frequently indented with splendid bays and harbours (such as the Derwent, where Hobart, the Capital, is situated), affording ample shelter and safe anchorage for ships. On the western side one is reminded of scenes in the Highlands of Rosshire and Invernesshire in Scotland, from the picturesque character of the blue, white, and pinkish crystalline peaks and the fantastic outlines of the mountain ranges, which rise abruptly to a height of from 2000 to nearly 3000 feet above the Button Grass Plains.

Settlement of population has taken place principally among the plains and lower levels of the North-western, Midland, and South-eastern parts of the Island, following in the main the rocks of Tertiary and Mesozoic ages. In the recent Tertiary period the soils of these plains and valleys have been greatly enriched by extensive outbursts of basalt, with accompanying tuffs. These comparatively level sheets of basalt are often of great extent in the Midland, North-western, and North-eastern Districts, and there is ample evidence to show that, as in France and other parts of the world, they are invariably intimately associated with the ancient Tertiary lake systems. These basalts produce a very rich chocolate soil; and were it not for their influence the greater part of what is now the most fertile part of the Island would have been comparatively poor, or altogether sterile.

#### VEGETATION.

The vegetation which prevails among the older schistose rocks of the west and extreme south presents a totally different appearance from that which

prevails in the more extensively settled districts of the east.

The western vegetation, as compared with that of the east, presents as marked a contrast as do the prevailing rocks upon which it flourishes. The characteristic trees and shrubs of the west include the following genera; viz.—Fagus, Cenarrhenes, Anodopetalum, Eucryphia, Bauera, Boronia, Agastachys, Richea, Telopea, Grevillea, Orites, Athrotaxis, Dacrydium,

Phyllocladus.

On the eastern side the plains and rocky ridges, where not artificially cleared, are occupied by shaggy and often sombre forests, mainly composed of the following prevailing genera; viz.—Eucalyptus (Gum Tree), Casuarina, Bursaria, Acacia, Leptospermum, Drimys, Melaleuca, Dodonea, Notolea, Exocarpus, Hahea, Epacris, Xanthorrhœa, Frenela. The mountain slopes and ravines of the east have a vegetation well marked. In character it is more akin, and in many cases indentical with that of the west. The Tree Fern (Dicksonia Antarctica) in the mountain ravines is especially remarkable. The following genera are also found in such position in great luxuriance; viz.—Fagus, Anopterus, Phebalium, Eucalyptus, Richea, Čyathodes, Pomaderris, Prostanthera, Boronia, Gaultheria, Correa, Bedfordia, Aster, Archeria, Atherosperma, &c.

Although the herbs, shrubs, and brushwoods have great interest for the naturalist, and although the foliage of our tree-fern gullies and the flowers and berries of the mountains and plains are remarkable for their beauty, it is the tall timber trees, spreading over the whole country-from the water-edge at sea-level to an altitude of 4000 feet—which give the chief character to the topography of the island. Tasmania is peculiarly a forest country. Trees of great dimensions tower over and eclipse all the lesser undergrowth on plains, valleys, hills, and mountain slopes. Of the 16,778,000 acres comprising the total area, there are only 75,500 acres occupied by lakes, and 535,443 acres of cultivated land only partially cleared of its timber trees. With the exception of minor areas on the tops of mountains or among the barren uplands of the Western Highlands, the whole of the rest of the country is occupied with an almost continuous virgin forest, mainly composed of the variable forms of Eucalypti (Gum Trees), one noted example of which, the Tolosa Blue Gum, has been recorded as measuring a height of 330 feet. Many of these trees have stems measuring 150 feet high without a branch, with a girth of about 40 feet towards the base; and it is also recorded that a Blue Gum at Southport (Eucalyptus globulus)— the prevailing tree towards the south of the island—"contained as much timber as would fully suffice to build a ninety-ton schooner." (Mueller.)

With such a wealth of forest trees, Tasmania's sources of timber supply

With such a wealth of forest trees, Tasmania's sources of timber supply must be infinitely great, and, in the near future, must be of great industrial value. At present our very abundance is the cause of much prodigality and waste. The timber trees in large areas around settlement are mostly destroyed

by fire when clearing the land.

The difficulties of transit, the ignorance of their economic value in distant markets, the plethora of local supply, and the necessity for clearing the land in the most convenient way, all tend to produce waste and improvidence in respect of timber products which might soon become a great source of national wealth.

#### MINERALS.

The great geological systems are well represented in various parts of the Island: the Archean and Silurian in the western and north-eastern portions, the Permo-Carboniferous and Mesozoic in the northern and eastern, and the

Tertiaries in basins among the older rocks generally.

In the veins, elvans, lodes, or dykes traversing the rocks of Archæan age, particularly in the western and north-eastern portions of the Island, or in the drifts immediately derived from their waste, are to be found many minerals and metals of great economic value, the most important of which are tin, copper, bismuth, zinc, cobalt, iron, silver, and gold; localities for tin, Mount Bischoff, Ringarooma, Branxholm.

The dense crystalline limestones of the system yield valuable marbles; the characteristic serpentines, from the beauty of their texture, may be utilised in the manufacture of ornamental vessels and other articles, and for purposes of internal decoration; while the fibrous asbestos and the fire-resisting steatite, associated with the serpentine, may be turned to many important uses in connection with gas grates, packing for steam engines, lamp wicks,

furnaces, &c.

The rocks of the Silurian System are rich in industrial products. In some places roofing slates have been worked, although, owing to being softer and more pervious to water, they rarely equal the slates obtained in much greater abundance in the more highly metamorphosed rocks of the Archæan and Cambrian System. It is probable that our existing Tasmanian slate quarries are in members of the Silurian rocks, and this may account for the varying character of the beds of slate where they had been worked in the

<sup>\*</sup> A fuller description of our important timber trees and other indigenous economic products is given in the "Official Record," 1892, pp. 78-176.

vicinity of the Piper River. There is much probability that good roofing slates will yet be discovered in the Archæan rocks of western Tasmania. Limestones of excellent quality in Silurian rocks are of common occurrence, and in most countries such limestones are quarried and burnt for mortar, cement, and manure. Flagstones and freestones of inferior quality are also obtained. It is in *metals*, however, that the system is particularly rich. These generally occur in veins which traverse the members of the system in every direction, particularly in the vicinity of the axes of their folder and denuded anticlinals. Among these metals may be mentioned ores of mercury, copper, lead, silver, and gold. The latter has its home par excellence in the quartz dykes or "reefs" and veins of the Cambrian and Silurian Systems, although it is also obtained in more limited quantities in a similar manner in the Archæan and Devonian Systems, and in the granites and porphyries which are associated with them. The chief producing centres in Tasmania are :- For gold, -Beaconsfield, Mangana, Mathinna; for silver and lead, -Mount Zeehan, Mount Dundas, Heazlewood, and Mount Lyell. The extensive deposits of pyrites, rich in copper, silver, and gold, at Mount Lyell are quite phenomenal, and will soon largely add to the export of valuable metals from Tasmania.

The industrial products of the Carboniferous System are numerous and important, although varying in abundance in different countries. Limestones in Tasmania are abundant throughout the Island wherever the marine beds are largely developed—such as at Bridgewater, Cascades, Porter Hill, Blackman's Bay, Maria Island, Chudleigh, Richmond, Middle Arm, Tamar, and elsewhere. These limestones are generally fossiliferous, the genera Eurydesma, Pachydomus, Aviculopecten, Spirifera, and Productus being especially Messrs. Dally at one time worked the limestones of the system at Middle Arm on the Tamar, but the quarry has now been abandoned in favour of richer bands belonging to the Silurian system cropping from under the more recent system a little further up the creek.

Quarries have long been worked near Hobart, notably at Bridgewater; and as certain beds are well adapted for the manufacture of hydraulic cement, attempts have been made to form an industry of this kind at a point on the New Norfolk Road, a mile or so beyond the Bridgewater Causeway. The following analysis, prepared for the writer by Mr. W. F. Ward, Government Analyst, gives a fair conception of the average quality of the limestones; although it must be stated that the quality of the bands is extremely variable. A similar analysis of the Cambro-Silurian limestone worked at Chudleigh and at the Don is also given for comparison :-

	Bridgewater Limestone (Carboniferous).	Chudleigh Limestone (Cambro-Silurian.)
Carbonate of lime	84.0	91.5
Carbonate of magnesia	1.0	1.2
Carbonate of iron	2.0	1.5
Insoluble residue (sand, &c.)	12.3	5.8
Organic matter, &c. (by difference)	0.7	0.0
	-	
	100.0	100.0
	WARETERMENCHAN	BRANCH COLORS

Some of the fossiliferous bands at Maria Island and elsewhere would

afford figured marble of great beauty.

Marls are abundant, flanking the older greenstones, and are often utilised by farmers. Sandstones of fair quality are also worked in certain beds overlying the uppermost beds of the system; but some of these formations may

yet prove to belong to the base of the succeeding Mesozoic period. occurs towards the close of the system in such places as the Don, Tarleton, Latrobe, Port Cygnet, Tippagory Range, St. Mary's, and Adventure Bay. A seam of fair quality, of about 2 feet thick, is now being worked at Port Cygnet, and also near Quiet Corner, Adventure Bay; and in the Mersey and Don Basin two or three seams have been worked at different places for many years past. The coal seams of this system, although largely developed in Europe, America, and in other countries, are but poorly represented in Tasmania. In New South Wales the Coal seams of the same horizon are of much greater extent, as at Greta and Anvil Creek. In the same Colony there are also important seams (Newcastle) occurring in a formation which appears to be more recent than the Tasmanian beds of the Mersey. In the Newcastle beds there are many fine seams of coal worked, and of such excellent quality that it is exported and largely consumed in the various Colonies of Australasia. No coal exactly equivalent to the Newcastle beds of New South Wales has, as yet, been found in Tasmania. The greater development of coal seams in this Island occurs in the members of the Mesozoic system, described hereafter.

The industrial products belonging to the rocks of the Mesozoic age in Tasmania are both varied and of great commercial value. Sandstones of every shade of colour, and of the finest quality, may be obtained, and these have been quarried largely for building purposes, more particularly in the neighbourhood of Hobart, Bellerive, Tea Tree, Ross, West Tamar, Spring Bay, Okehampton, &c. The fine-grained white sandstones of Okehampton and Spring Bay have been held in high esteem, and have been largely used in the construction of important public buildings in Melbourne, as well as locally. The extrusive Greenstones of the period are largely used for foundations of buildings, and are everywhere utilised for roadmaking. The broken metal makes excellent macadamised roads. Fireclays of good quality exist in association with our coal seams, but they have not as yet been much utilised in the manufacture of drain-pipes, fire-bricks, and earthenware, for which many of the bands are admirably adapted.

The most characteristic and most valuable product of the period, found extensively throughout the Island, is *Coal*. The seams in some districts, notably in the Fingal Basin, are numerous, and some now worked are of considerable thickness and of very fair quality. The Cornwall coal, from Fingal, is an excellent household coal, and similar seams in this locality are of equal value. The various coal seams of Tasmania, however, contain a considerable proportion of ash, though rich in carbon; but experience has shown us that, with some slight modification of the fire-bars of locomotives, the coal can be profitably used for steam purposes. When modifications of this kind are made, there will, no doubt, be a much larger demand for our coal. The Fingal Coal is now largely used for steam purposes upon the Govern-

ment Railways.

The coal seams in different districts, as at Longford, York Plains, Esperance, Hamilton, Jerusalem, and Sandfly, as well as in the same basin named, vary considerably in quality, as in other countries. In Tasmania their development can scarcely be said to have begun. When this is carried

out, no doubt seams of finer quality will be discovered.

The industrial products of the Tertiary system are numerous. Among the most important in Tasmania may be noted tin, gold, and silver. In the "deep leads" and other Tertiary drifts in the North-eastern and Western Districts of Tasmania these valuable metals afford employment to a large body of miners, and the yearly average value of gold, silver, and tin thus derived for the last five years is about £500,000, and the export for these metals amounted to £4,929,863 for the ten years ending with 1892. The system

also contains limestones and marls of excellent quality, which are used for mortar, agriculture, and other purposes. The siliceous and ferruginous sands of many of the beds are used for mortar, metal moulding, &c. The gravels are used for railway ballast, roads, walks, and concrete; whilst the clays are generally used in the manufacture of bricks, roofing-tiles, drain-pipes, draintiles, pottery, and the like. The diatomaceous or infusorial earths found in some places are used in Victoria for the manufacture of lithofracteur, and for polishing and other purposes. The beds of the system also contain extensive deposits of lignite and retinite; and although not used in Tasmania, they may yet be turned to profitable account as fuel and in the preparation of varnishes. Clay ironstone, in nodular masses, occurs in great abundance in the lower parts of the Launceston Tertiary Basin; and topaz and other precious stones are found among the stanniferous drifts of the mining districts. Altogether, the products of the system are of great industrial value.

#### FAUNA.

The indigenous Fauna of the Colony is somewhat similar to that of the Australian mainland.

#### MAMMALIA.

Of the 46 species of terrestrial Mammals inhabiting the Island, 2 belong to the Monotremata, of which the peculiar animal known as the Duck-bill Platypus is the most remarkable. There are 27 representatives of the Marsupialia or pouched animals, 9 of which are peculiar to the Island; the most remarkable of these being the most ferocious Tasmanian Devil (Sarcophilus ursinus), and the wolf-like Native Tiger, (Thylacinus cynocephalus). The Bats have 4 representatives. Of Rodents, or gnawing animals, there are 13 representatives, of which the most conspicuous is the Common Water Rat, or Yellow-bellied Musk Rat (Hydromys chrysogaster). With the exception of the small Rodents, there is a general absence among the Mammals of all such forms as are to be met with in ex-Australian regions. The most characteristic forms are the Pouched Kangaroos, Devils, Tigers, Bandicoots, &c. The Forester Kangaroo is now fast disappearing. The male attains a length of upwards of 5 feet from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail. The hind quarters of the Kangaroo and Wallaby are much esteemed as food; the flesh, when cooked, tastes something like venison. The Wombat is also used as food, and when cooked the flesh tastes like that of sucking-pig. The rest of the animals are not utilised except for their fur or skins, and of these the following are the most valuable—viz., Common Black and Grey Opossum (fur); Native Cats, Wallaby, Kangaroo, and Tiger (skins).

The Devil and Tiger are very ferocious, and prey upon the sheep as well as upon the native animals. In mountain regions they are still a source of trouble to sheepowners; but they rarely attack man except when closely

pursued.

#### MARINE MAMMALS.

Besides the terrestrial forms, there are various species of Whales, Seals, and Porpoises in the neighbouring seas. The latter enter the estuaries and rivers during the summer in immense schools. The most important for commercial purposes are the Black and Sperm Whale. In the year 1851-2 the Sperm Whale Fishery formed one of our principal industries, but it has fallen off recently, owing partly to the greater scarcity of the animals, but chiefly to the introduction of the cheaper mineral oils.

#### BIRDS.

Nearly all families of Birds are well represented, although comparatively few are peculiar to the Colony. Altogether there are about 187 indigenous species.

#### REPTILES.

Reptiles are very poorly represented in the Island. There are no tortoises, and the turtles have only one solitary representative in our seas (the Luth). Crocodiles of any kind are entirely absent. Of snakes there are only three species, viz.-

> Tiger Snake or Banded Snake (Hoplocephalus curtus). Copper-head Snake (Hoplocephalus superbus). Whip Snake (Hoplocephalus coronoides).

All of these are venomous, and sometimes cause the death of animals. Human beings are sometimes bitten, but no death from this cause has

occurred for many years past.

Representatives of the Lizard family are exceedingly abundant in stony places. All are harmless. The largest of the 17 known species—the Iguana or Sleeping Lizard-attains a length of from 12 to 15 inches.

#### FISHES.

The known sea and inland fishes of Tasmania, including the seven species of European fresh-water fishes successfully acclimatised, number 213 species. About one-third of the number stated may be considered good edible fish, although only about 21 species are caught in sufficient number to form a market supply. The following are the names of those found in greatest abundance, the first six alone forming articles of export:-The Hobart Trumpeter, Perch (Chilodactylus), Snotgall Trevally, Barracouta, Kingfish, Conger Eel, Native Salmon, Bastard Trumpeter, Red Perch, Rock Gurnet, Flathead, Horse Mackerel, Sea Mullet, Rock Cod, Ling, Flounder, Sole, Garfish, Common Eel.

The first of these, the Hobart Trumpeter, is undoubtedly the king of Tasmanian Fishes, and is generally esteemed as the finest of the Australian edible fishes. It commands a high price and ready sale in the local market as well as in the neighbouring colonies; but, unfortunately, although captured in considerable numbers all the year round, it is very limited in its distribution, being confined to certain coral reefs or banks 10 to 70 fathoms deep fringing the southern coasts of Tasmania between Granville Harbour in the west and

Seymour in the east.

The Barracouta, Kingfish, and Rock Cod appear periodically in such vast numbers that frequently the supply is greatly in excess of local demand. Owing to the absence of proper fish-curing establishments, large quantities have, at times, been known to be wasted or merely utilised as manure.

It is known also that large schools of Sand-smelts, Sprats, and Anchovies appear upon our coasts at regular seasons, but, for the reasons already mentioned, and because the fishermen lack the proper appliances in the shape of Pilchard Seine nets, no attempt hitherto has been made to open up an industry in this particular direction.

Trawl-nets have been tried on the coast, but without good result. Either the class of bottom fish is absent in our waters, or the proper grounds have

yet to be discovered suited for this mode of capture.

Besides the fishes proper, the fishing industry is largely dependent upon the capture of a fine species of Crayfish (Palinurus Edwardsii), which often weighs, when mature, from 6 to 7 lbs. It is estimated that there are over 280 tons of this highly-prized crustacean brought to market yearly, including those exported to Victoria and New South Wales, but excluding those used for baiting purposes and those captured by Victorian boats. There is also a small Prawn taken in considerable quantities during the season in the River Tamar. They abound all round our coasts, but little attention has been devoted to them anywhere on the coast beyond the River Tamar.

Of Molluscs there is only one of any importance,—viz., the Common Mud Oyster. Although not now abundant—the beds now worked only yielding about 100,000 oysters per year— it is estimated by competent authorities that, about 20 years ago, the various beds now unprofitable yielded

about 44,000 bags, or 22,000,000 oysters per year.

The destruction of these once prolific Oyster Beds has engaged much attention. Although attributed generally to reckless unrestricted dredging continued until the greater number of the beds were wholly destroyed, it is believed by some that natural causes were operating concurrently with the causes alleged. Attempts have recently been made to extend the cultivation of the Oyster in the old habitats with great promise of success. Natural conditions again seem to be working round in favour of the development of the Oyster.

#### CLIMATE.

The greater portion of the Island—the region of settlement—is characterised by a remarkably mild and equable temperature, between the extremes of 20.0° to 34.0° in winter, and 78.0° to 96.3° in summer; and the rainfall, except in the wild sub-alpine mineral regions of the West, is moderate and regular.

The meteorological observations at Hobart for over 50 years show little variation from year to year. A mean of 35 to 40 years gives the following

results per year:-

Atmospheric pressure	29.849 inches. 55.10 deg.
Mean temperature	0.74 per cent.
Rainfall	143 days. 22.93 inches.

#### HEALTH.

Tasmania's favourable insular position in the Southern Hemisphere gives it nearly the same advantage, as regards immunity from extremes of temperature, as that enjoyed by Southern France and Northern Italy in northern latitudes. It is alike free from the extremes of heat as in South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and New South Wales, and the extremes of boisterous cold weather, as in the more southerly portion of New Zealand.

The beauty of its mountain, lake, and woodland scenery, and its healthy clime, have combined to make the Island a favourite resort for visitors from the neighbouring colonies in summer, as it affords to them a pleasant refuge from the hot winds and enervating influence of their sub-tropical climate.

The annual total death-rate per thousand of the mean population for 1892 is 13.53, and although undoubtedly low as compared with European

countries, it differs very little from the average total death-rate of the Australasian Colonies as a whole. It has been demonstrated, however, (see Official Record, 1891, pp. 196-212), that where the numbers living at particular age periods are rendered extremely abnormal by migration as in young colonies, the total death-rate is a most fallacious index of health conditions; and that the low death-rate in Australasia is as much determined by this cause as by its undoubtedly favourable health conditions. When, however, correction is made for disproportion in age groups, and especially for deaths from "old age" alone—which in Tasmania represents 15.80 per cent. of deaths from all causes, and where, unlike any other country, it is by far the greatest of all specific causes of death—it is evident that, next to New Zealand, the health conditions of Tasmania are superior to those of any other colony, and greatly superior to those of European countries.

# Population and Deaths (Year 1892) under Age-Groups. Numerical.

			1101111111			THE RESERVE AND THE PERSON OF			NAMES AND POST OF THE PARTY OF				
	ESTIM	ATED ME	AN POPULA	ATION.		DEATHS.							
	0-5.	5-65.	65 & over.	TOTAL.	0-5.	5-65.	65 & over.	TOTAL.	Under 1 year.				
Hobart—City	3330 1150	21,512 6953	1117 804	25,959 8907	209 41	232 51	104 125	545 217	148				
Total District	4480	28,465	1921	34,866	250	283	229	762	179				
Launceston—City	2383 756	14,653 3354	897 172	17,933 4282	102 27	132 22	131	365 59	76 21				
Total District	3139	18,007	1069	22,215	129	154	141	424	97				
Country Districts	14,845	76,903	4052	95,800	282	383	218	883	216				
TOTAL TASMANIA	22,464	123,375	7042	152,881	661	820	588	2069	492				
			PERCEN'	TAL.		ANNUAL DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	COUNTY OF STREET AND STREET, S	000 M 100 / 14 F 2 12 ( 000 M 100	PANALANIA TAN MENERATAKAN				
Hobart—City	12·83 12·92	82·87 78·06	4·30 9·02	100.00	38·35 18·89	42·57 23·50	19.08 57.61	100.00	27.16				
Total District	12.85	81.64	5.51	100.00	32.81	37.14	30.05	100.00	23.49				
Launceston—City	13·29 17·69	81·71 78·34	5·00 3·97	100.00	27·95 45·76	36·15 37·29	35·90 16·95	100.00	20·82 35·59				
Total District	14.13	81.06	4.81	100.00	30.42	36.32	33.26	100.00	22.88				
Country Districts	15.50	80.27	4.23	100.00	31.94	43.37	24.69	100.00	24.46				
TOTAL TASMANIA	14.70	80.70	4.60	100.00	31.95	39.63	28.42	100.00	23.78				

DEATHS PER 10	000 PERSO	NS LIVIN	G.		HEALTH STANDARDS.					
	0-5.	5-65.	65 & over.	TOTAL.	All Ages under 65 per 1000 living.†	Infant mortality per 1000 Births.	Mean Age at Death of Group 65 and over.			
Hobart—City	62.77	10.78	93.10	21.00	17.75					
Suburbs	35.95	73.34	155.43	24.36	11.21					
District	55.80	99.41	119.21	21.85	16.18	163	76.42			
Launceston—City	42.81	90.08	146.05	20.35	13.72					
Suburbs	35.72	65.59	58.15	13.78	11.92					
District	41.10	85.53	131.90	19.09	13.38	127	76.65			
Country Districts	19.00	49.80	53.80	9.22	7.25	70	76.73			
ALL TASMANIA	29.42	66.46	83.49	13.53	10.15	99	76.77			

<sup>\*</sup> Including undefined.

<sup>†</sup> Corrected for disproportion of Age-groups. (See method explained, p. xxv., Statistics, year 1887.)

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		1	Hoba	rt Di	strict		Launceston District.					Country Districts.					Tasmania.					
Class.		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	E 88	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Classes.  Zymotic Diseases Parasitic Diseases Dietic Diseases Constitutional Diseases Developmental Diseases Local Diseases Violence Ill-defined and non-specific	1 2 100 138 280	98 4 6 89 142 243 28 89	60  8 102 152 290 24 63	1 5 98 194	107 2 5 109 177 265 31 66	64  3 46 66 183 18 51	78 1 7 56 66 208 32 48	54  65 69 167 26 34	40 1 6 54 84 179 18 35	39 5 2 58 89 177 12 42	98 3 14 86 123 417 69 80	6 6 107 119 339 84	3 6 95 125 436 88	1 97 131	100 5 4 92 127 401 68 86	254 5 19 232 327 879 118 202	11 19	346 893	249 409 939	15 255 395 845 111	
	TOTAL	715	699	699	812	762	431	496	416	417	424	890	903	1003	1005	883	2036	2098	2118	2234	206	
	Principal Specific Causes. Old Age Phthisis. Atrophy and Debility Heart Diseases, various Diarrhea and Dysentery. Convulsions Bronchitis Pneumonia Typhoid, &c. Apoplexy Paralysis Diphtheria Premature Birth Fractures, Contusions. Drowning Dentition All others	52 59 60 39 17 25 27 37 25 20 5	129 39 77 56 28 16 17 16 41 9 8 12 6 8 10 219	143 55 52 63 23 24 35 15 17 12 5 8 8 9	177 55 49 65 17 20 36 45 57 17 15 5 15 7	151 51 52 55 30 19 19 32 20 22 12 42 23 6 4	65 22 37 45 13 24 14 13 30 3 13 8 1 1 2 12 12	57 22 37 35 21 25 22 10 40 11 11 10 8 8 6 13 160	60 29 26 40 20 27 18 15 14 8 6 6 8 8 5	75 26 29 40 11 9 18 20 11 4 8 2 9 2 3 1	76 24 30 44 16 10 13 40 13 5 5 2 7 1 4 133	107 42 56 71 42 65 47 41 13 17 13 30 13 19 16 9 289	100 60 79 50 68 55 28 27 32 18 6 25 18 9 17 5	111 54 46 66 60 88 46 44 18 10 15 35 13 22 22 5 348	108 53 74 72 28 68 52 54 14 8 17 14 20 17 22 12 372	100 54 56 77 36 61 28 21 13 18 9 25 24 20 13 10 318	301 116 152 176 94 106 86 81 80 45 46 43 21 30 35 26 598	286 121 193 141 117 96 67 53 113 38 25 43 38 23 31 28 685	314 138 124 169 103 139 99 74 49 30 26 49 29 36 33 16 690	360 134 152 177 56 97 106 119 82 29 40 21 44 24 32 14 747	327 129 138 176 82 90 60 93 46 45 26 69 54 27 21 13 673	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Classes.  Zymotic Diseases	3 6 320	307 13 19 279 444 760 88 278	183  24 312 464 886 73 193	341 3 15 289 571 936 85 150	307 6 14 312 508 760 89 189	15	372 5 33 268 315 993 153 229	252  5 303 322 778 121 158	185 5 28 249 388 827 83 162	176 23 9 261 401 798 54 189	3 16 101 144	158 7 7 123 136 388 96 119	193 3 7 106 140 487 98 86	1	104 5 4 96 133 419 71 90	185 4 14 169 238 641 86 147	224 8 14 179 233 563 103 172	200 2 10 182 241 621 96 121	194 2 8 167 275 630 81 142	161 8 7 169 257 552 73 127	
	TOTAL	2288	2188	2135	2390	2185	2104	2368	1939	1927	1911	1042	1034	1120	1077	922	1484	1496	1473	1499	1354	
	Principal Specific Causes. Old Age. Phthisis. Atrophy and Debility. Heart Diseases, various. Convulsions Diarrhœa and Dysentery Bronchitis. Pneumonia Typhoid, &c. Apoplexy Paralysis Diphtheria Premature Birth	413 166 189 192 55 125 80 86 118 80 64 16 23	404 122 241 175 50 88 53 50 128 28 25	437 168 159 192 73 70 107 46 52 37 15 24 24 28	521 162 144 192 50 59 106 132 168 50 44 15	433 146 149 158 86 55 55 92 57 64 34 120 66	317 107 181 220 117 63 68 63 146 15 63 39	272 105 176 167 119 100 105 48 191 53 53 48 38		347 120 134 184 51 42 83 93	343 108 135 198 72 45 59 180 59 23 23 9	126 49 66 83 76 49 55 48 15 20 15 35 16	114 69 90 57 63 78 32 31 37 21 7	124 61 52 74 98 67 52 49 20 11 17 39 15 25	116 57 79 77 30 73 56 58 15 9 18 15 21	104 56 59 80 38 64 29 22 14 10 19 26 25 21	219 85 111 128 77 69 63 59 58 33 34 31 15 22		218 96 86 118 97 72 69 51 34 21 18 34 20 25	242 90 102 119 38 65 71 80 55 19 27 14 30	214 84 90 115 54 59 39 61 30 29 17 45 35 18	
	Fractures, &c	22	25	9	20		59	29	37	14		19	19	25	24	14	26	22	23	21	14	
	Dentition	16	31	34	3	5	59			5	4	10	6	2	13	11	18	20	11	9	9	
	All others	614	686	660	665	637	571	764	587	688	599	338	350	389	398	332	436	488	480	501	441	

#### Towns and Cities.

The total population of the Colony on 5th April, 1891, (Census) was estimated to be 146,667. With such a scanty population, therefore, there can be no large centres of population. The Capital, Hobart, possessing a magnificent harbour, is beautifully situated near the mouth of the Derwent, in the south, and has a population of about 33,450 persons, including suburbs. Next in importance is the City of Launceston, situated on the Tamar, in the northern part of the Island, with a population of about 17,208 persons. Of the remaining towns and villages there are only about 76, each having a population—at the time of the last Census, 5th April, 1891—ranging from 94 to 1965 persons respectively. The following table contains a list of the various places; those marked with an asterisk are mining centres:—

	Population, 1891, (Census.)	Height above Sea Level.	Situation.
No	RTH-WESTERN ]	Division.	
Zeehan*	1965	533	River Badger
Devonport, East 559 Devonport, West1246	1805	5	River Mersey
Latrobe	1560	18	Ditto
Waratah*	1420	2000+	River Waratah
Ulverstone		39	River Leven
Dundas*	1080	706	River Badger
Burnie	981		River Emu
Wynyard	621		River Inglis
Sheffield	429		River Dasher
Stanley	400	64†	Near Black River
Penguin	396		Penguin Creek
Reminé*	213		Trial Bay
Leith		29	Bessell Rivulet
Forth	114		River Forth
Sor	TH-WESTERN I	Division.	
Strahan*	561	3	Long Bay, Macquari Harbour
No	RTH-EASTERN I	DIVISION	Harbour
Launceston (City)	17,208	67†	River Tamar
Beaconsfield*	1584		Anderson's Creek and
	1001	•••	South Arm, Tamar
Westbury	1104	586	Quamby Brook
Longford	1084	448	South Esk River
Deloraine	895	756	River Meander
Invermay	882		Suburb of Launcesto
Campbell Town	818	758	Elizabeth River
Ellesmere	590	644	Cox Rivulet
Evandale	540	524	South Esk River
Perth		533	Ditto
Lefroy*			Nine Mile Springs
Mathinna*			South Esk River
Fingal		766	Ditto
St. Helen's			George's River
George Town	299	•••	River Tamar
Carrick	299		
Dorby	281	***	Liffey Rivulet
Derby	273	0.579	Ringarooma River
St. Mary's	268	857	Break o' Day River
Trevallyn			Suburb of Launceste
St. Leonard's	254	17	Ditto

	Population, 1891, (Census.)	Height above Sea Level.	Situation.
Mangana* Cressy Gladstone* Cornwall* Avoca Weldborough* Winkleigh Low Head Breadalbane Chudleigh Ringarooma* Hagley	185 180 167 161 153 131 127 117	         	Richardson's Creek Brumby's Creek River Ringarooma Break o' Day River South Esk River Weld River Supply River River Tamar North Esk River Lobster Rivulet Ringarooma River South Esk River
Branxholm* Bracknell Mount Nicholas*	103 101		Ringarooma River River Liffey South Esk River
	UTH-EASTERN I	DIVISION	
Hobart (City only—Capital)		190+	River Derwent
New Town	2288	***	Suburb of Hobart
Sandy Bay, (Lower) 324 5	1767	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ditto
New Norfolk	731 704	16† 1337† 	River Derwent Lake Dulverton Suburb of Hobart Ditto
Bellerive Glenorchy. Richmond	625 588 536	5 44	Ditto Ditto Coal River
Bothwell	506 426	 702 680	River Clyde River Huon River Jordan Macquarie River
Hamilton Swansea Sorell	348 295	46	River Clyde Oyster Bay Pittwater
Mount Stuart	249	•••	Suburb of Hobart Brown's River Huon River
Jerusalem	172	222	Coal River River Jordan D'Entrecasteaux Channel
Triabunna	145 143		Spring Bay North West Bay Huon River River Derwent
Ramsgate Buckland	134		D'Entrecasteaux Channel Prosser's Rivulet

<sup>†</sup> Height at Meteorological Station. Other heights given for Railway Stations.

## Tasmanian History.

# BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF LEADING EVENTS.

First Discovery and early History.

THE first discovery of Tasmania was made on the 24th November, 1642,

by the intrepid Dutch navigator, Abel Jans Tasman.

For more than a century thereafter no European had invaded its solitudes. On 4th March, 1772, the French navigator Marion du Fresne anchored his ships, the Mascarin and the Castries, in the bay now charted as Marion Bay, near the spot (Frederic Hendric Bay of Tasman) where the first discoverer effected a landing. Captain Marion remained there for six days; but his attempt to establish intercourse resulted in an encounter in which the first Tasmanian aboriginal fell under the fire of European muskets.

On the 9th March of the following year, 1773, the first English ship visited the island—the Adventure, commanded by Captain Tobias Furneaux. The bay in which the first English ship cast anchor still bears the name of

Adventure Bay.

The following is a brief chronological summary of the subsequent leading events in the history of the Colony:—

1777 (Jan. 26.)—Captain Cook entered Adventure Bay, and had intercourse with the natives. Ships Resolution and Discovery.

1789 (July 3.)—Captain John Henry Cox, in the brig *Mercury*, sailed inside the Schouten and Maria Islands, and discovered Oyster Bay. This same year, Lieutenant Bligh, on his way to Tahiti, visited Adventure Bay, and touched at several places on the East Coast.

1792.—Second visit of Lieutenant Bligh to the southern part of the Island,

where he planted several trees.

1793.—First visit of the illustrious French navigators Rear-Admiral Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, in the *Recherche*, and Captain Huon Kermadec, in the *Esperance*.

1793 (Jan.)—Second visit of D'Entrecasteaux, for the purpose of completing

surveys in the channel which still bears his name.

1794.—Captain Hayes, in command of the ships Duke of Clarence and Duchess, entered the River Derwent, which he so named.

1798.—Lieutenant Flinders, accompanied by Dr. Bass, circumnavigated Tasmania, and demonstrated its insular character.

1802.—The French ships Geographe, Naturaliste, and Corvette, commanded

by Commodore Baudin, visited the Island.

1803.—First settlement in Tasmania formed at Risdon, by Lieutenant John Bowen, acting under instructions from Governor King, of New South Wales. The first settlement in Australasia was made in 1788, or fifteen years previously, at Port Jackson. In this same year the Tamar was visited by Superintendent Collins, in the Lady Nelson by order of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, then anchored at Port Phillip.

1804 (15 Feb.)—Lieutenant-Governor Collins, with the ships *Ocean* and *Lady Nelson*, arrived in the Derwent; and, on 20th February, landed in Sullivan's Cove, where he fixed the site of the present City of Hobart. York Town Settlement established in the same year, under

the command of Colonel Paterson.

1805 .- Part of the settlers from Norfolk Island transferred to Tasmania,

1806.—Settlement at Launceston formed,

1806-10.—Settlements reduced to a state of famine, owing to the destruction of crops and live stock in New South Wales by heavy floods.

1810,-First Newspaper printed in the Colony appeared, under the title of The Derment Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer.

1811.—Colonel Davey appointed Lieutenant-Governor, in succession to Governor Collins, who died at Hobart on 24th March, 1810.

1812.—Settlements on the Tamar and Derwent united under one government. 1815-16.—First flour-mill erected. Agriculture had so far progressed that the Colony was able for the first time to export wheat to Sydney.

1817.—Foundation stone of the first church, St. David's, Hobart, laid by Governor Davey. Population of Hobart, 1000.

1820.—First importation of pure Merino lambs (300).

1821.—Penal Settlement established at Macquarie Harbour. 1825.—Tasmania declared an independent Colony.

1830.—Black Line organised, with the object of forcing the Tasmanian aborigines into Tasman's Peninsula, but the result was a complete

1830-35.—George Augustus Robinson, by friendly suasion, succeeded in gathering the small remnant of aborigines still surviving (203) into a settlement provided for them on Flinders' Island.

1834.—First settlement in Victoria made by the two Messrs. Henty, of

Launceston.

1835.—Batman's party and Fawkner's party, organised in Launceston, succeeded in forming the first permanent settlement in the Yarra and Port Phillip.

1835-37.—About this time Macquarie Harbour penal settlement was abandoned, and the prisoners were transferred to the new settlement then established at Port Arthur, on Tasman's Peninsula.

1837.—Sir John Franklin assumed the Governorship of the Colony.

1841 .- First publication of The Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science appeared (now changed to Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania.)

1839 (Dec.)-French warships, in their voyage of discovery in the Antarctic

regions, visited Hobart.

1840.—Visit of the Erebus and Terror, under command of Captains Ross and Crozier. Dr. Joseph D. Hooker, who accompanied this expedition, made a thorough investigation of the flora of the Island, under the guidance of our local naturalists Ronald Gunn, F.R.S., and W. Archer, F.R.S. Other distinguished observers visited the Colony about this time-Charles Darwin, Count Strzelecki, Charles Beete Jukes, and Dr. Richardson.

1843.—Appointment of the first Bishop of Tasmania (Dr. Francis Russell Nixon). Agitation among the free colonists to put a stop to the

further importation of convicts.

1850 (March).—Coal discovered at the Don and Mersey.

1852.—First payable goldfields discovered at The Nook, near Fingal, and at

Nine-Mile Springs.

1853.—Owing to the vigorous efforts of the Anti-transportation League, this great blot in the early history of the Colony was wiped out by the official announcement, made in May, 1853, that transportation of English convicts then ceased absolutely. This marked a new era in the history of the Colony. The name "Van Diemen's Land" now disappears, with its evil associations; the Colony thenceforward bearing the name of "Tasmania," as a happy omen of its prosperous future and of the altered conditions in its history.

1856.—Representative Government instituted. First Parliament opened by Commission on 2nd December, 1856.

1857.—The City of Hobart first lighted with gas. Launceston first supplied

with water from St. Patrick's River.

1859.—Rural Municipalities first established. State aid to religious bodies commuted. First submarine cable laid viâ Circular Head and King's Island to Cape Otway. This line, however, soon failed, owing to defects in cable and in the nature of the bottom upon which it was laid.

1861.—Fingal coal—two tons—sent to Launceston for experimental purposes :

yielded 6900 feet of gas per ton.

1864—First successful shipment of English salmon ova arrived at the Plenty River on 20th April, per ship Norfolk.

1868.—Sod of the first railway in Tasmania (Launceston and Western) turned by the Duke of Edinburgh on 15th January, 1868.

1869.—Second cable, successfully establishing telegraphic communication

with Australian mainland, opened 1st May, 1869. 1871.—Launceston-Western Railway opened for traffic, 10th February, 1871. Mr. James Smith discovered the rich deposit of tin at Mount

Bischoff, 4th December, 1871.

1872.—Direct telegraphic communication with Europe was established on 20th October, 1872. Attempts to work the extensive iron deposits at Ilfracombe failed, owing to the presence of chromium in the ores first treated.

1876.—Tasmanian Main Line Railway, 122 miles, opened for traffic, in March, between Hobart and Evandale Junction. Truganini, the last representative of the Tasmania Aborigines, died at Hobart on

the 8th May, 1876.

1877 .- The famous quartz reef, now worked by the Tasmania Gold Mining Company, discovered at Beaconsfield by Mr. William Dally, in June. 1877.

1881.—Census taken on 3rd April, 1881. Population, 115,705.

1885.—Silver-lead discovered at Mount Zeehan. Deloraine and Formby Extension (37 miles) opened. Parattah and Oatlands Railway opened.

Fingal Railway 1886.—Gold and copper discovered at Mount Lyell. opened (47 miles). First Session of Federal Council held in

Hobart on 26th January. Franchise extended.

1887.—Silver and lead discovered at Heazlewood River. Derwent Valley Railway opened ( $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

1888.—New reservoir at Hobart opened for supply on 11th September.

1889.—Scottsdale Railway (47 miles) opened for traffic. Foundation of new Technical School in Hobart was laid by His Excellency Sir Robert

Hamilton on 10th July, 1889.

Chudleigh Railway and Formby-to-Ulverstone extension opened for traffic in this year. T.M.L. Railway purchased by the Government for the sum of £1,106,500.

1891.—Census taken on 5th April, 1891. Population 146,667.

1892.—Strahan-Zeehan Railway opened for traffic on 4th February; Zeehan and Dundas line on 25th April; and Sorell line on 2nd May, 1892.

1893 .- Hobart Electric Tramways successfully opened for traffic on September, 1893.

# Progress of Tasmania and Summary of General Statistics.

PROGRESS OF TASMANIA.—1816 TO 1892.

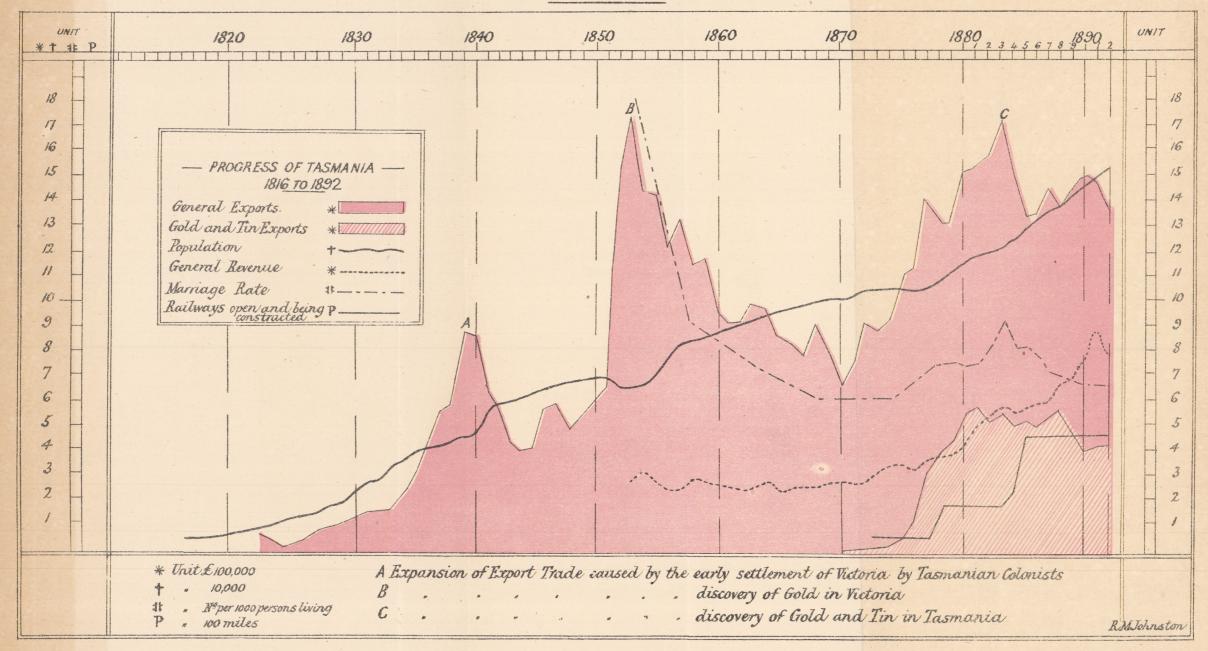
To enable those who desire to study more satisfactorily the "Progress of Tasmania" within this period, a coloured diagram has been prepared by means of which the movements of the more important characteristics can be more rapidly and faithfully appreciated. The features selected as best suited to show graphically the varied ups and downs of the Colony's progress since the year 1816 are (1) General Exports; (2) Gold and Tin Export; (3) Population; (4) General Revenue; (5) Marriage Rate. The three most notable heights in export trade, marked A, B, & C, were reached in the years 1839, 1853, and 1885 respectively. The first was caused by the early settlement of Victoria by Tasmanian Colonists; the next height was caused by the second emigration to Victoria, associated with expanded trade consequent upon the discovery of gold in that Colony, then known as Port Phillip; the third height marks the existing progress caused by the increased prosperity of the industries within the Colony's own borders consequent upon the discovery and development of Gold and Tin, the value of which, in 1889, represented nearly one-third of the total exports of Tasmania. It is noteworthy that the two first expansions of trade caused by external attractions were associated with a loss of population and capital; while the third expansion, due to the development of new industries within our own borders, is associated with a marked increase in population and capital.

The following tables show more particularly the progress of Tasmania since the year 1820, and the more elaborate tables for the years 1882, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, are given to mark the greater rate of progress

made during the last decenniad.

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	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	True A Rate of I	
										Since 1850.	Since 1882.
Population No.	5400	24,279	45,999	70,571	87,775	100,765	114,762	145,290	153,144	1.85	2.43
Revenue£		18,879	94,009	74,560	263,574	270,128	442,145	758,100	787,764	5.77	4.94
Public Debt£						1,268,700	1,943,700	6,432,800	7,399,000		11.78
External Trade£	70,000				2,030,580	1,441,625	2,881,154	3,328,318	2,844,126	1.93	-0.12
Shippingtons	30,000	51,627						951,247	1,137,140		8.80
Railways—	00,000	02,020									
Miles open No.							168	399	468		8.49
Capital invested£							1,541,272	3,088,882	3,689,372		7.54
Gross Receipts £		•••					73,740	186,934	195,297		8.45
Net Receipts£							5253	18,594	23,251		13.08
Land in Cultivation acres	3178	55,976	124,103				373,299	517,174	535,433	2.79	3.05
ditto in Crop acres		•••			152,860		140,788	157,366	179,396		2.04
Live Stock—Cattle No.	6889	85,942		82,761	83,366		127,187	162,440	170,085		2.45
Sheep No.	42,003	680,740				1,349,775	1,783,611	1,619,256	1,623,338		-0.79
Horses No.	111	3387			21,034		25,267	31,165	, ,		1.98
Pigs No.				31,000			48,029				1.77
Wool Exports £		29,191					542,244				-4.24
Gold, Silver, and Tin	•••	20,101	220,000	210,000	0,0,120	220,200					
Exports£						7475	543,391	400,618		•••	-0.44
Coal produced tons							12,219	53,812	35,669		9.36
Agricultural Products £					1,042,541			962,751	1,100,847		
Pastoral Products £					811,654		•••	1,414,505	1,257,971		
Property assessed—											
Annual value£							708,348	1,080,139	1,072,621		3.52
Capital value£			1								
Private Wealth million £						25	31	42	42		
Population—True annual											
rate of increase since											
preceding year *		16.22	6.60	4.38	2.21	1.39	1.31	2.39			
Process John							* (4.82)	in 71 yrs.		1	



# LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

QUANTITIES of the under-mentioned Articles, imported or produced locally, retained for Home Consumption in Tasmania, during Years 1882-1892.

		QUANTITIES (ABSOLUTE.)									
ARTICLES.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Foods, Drinks, and Stimulants.  Flour, imported	38,025 \$ 588 749,612 73,168 78,888 790,134 1,026,480 668,505 34,852 45,103 37,680 20,287 28,787 28,787 236,392 99,899	116,050 ‡ 2061 732,718 82,640 69,774 665,935 113,296 1,089,209 500,267 28,182 33,487 31,260 6170 17,325 40,255 231,942 99,658	537,181 ‡ 48,055 651,859 78,519 61,419 967,328 91,898 1,010,886 689,235 36,749 33,508 29,866 4173 22,369 26,376 238,859 87,628	1,357,521 \$\displaystyle=\frac{1}{2}\text{54,628}\text{524,353}\text{62,586}\text{69,843}\text{873,642}\text{117,302}\text{1,104,128}\text{705,457}\text{30,571}\text{30,457}\text{30,571}\text{34,240}\text{7394}\text{22,220}\text{25,760}\text{244,621}\text{93,181}	446,775 35,628,000 273,024 632,562 99,579 83,800 862,705 90,965 1,062,000 591,621 36,102 29,480 32,016 5370 30,419 42,607 256,971 91,549	297,654 675,069 58,491 62,539 937,411 1,619,418 689,891 47,997 28,008 33,288 4661 28,477 35,885 88,832	2,439,588 28,320,000 216,394 819,497 92,228 62,469 1,045,000 103,251 1,242,523 718,613 42,449 36,605 35,727 5138 12,949 19,374 274,586 90,789	698,585 30,040,000 158,267 755,510 79,559 874,000 111,419 1,231,597 37,593 31,139 41,359 4336 43,846 277,295 82,062	2,363,282 32,984,000 186,588 634,492 101,119 61,524 1,027,000 117,394 1,118,483 36,694 47,132 3753 46,178 34,656 283,600 92,729	1,083,299 34,530,000 203,605 937,680 85,182 '56,449 920,391 103,155 1,266,632 697,744 37,265 38,161 37,903 5473 11,035 30,571 328,283 105,081	1,835,040 39,692,800 134,917 1,016,110 79,592 114,393 1,099,188 113,114 1,043,173 580,197 30,637 32,119 41,519 4,563 22,257 297,643 78,953
Wine, foreigngalls.*  Wine, local galls.*	28,281	26,308	20,054	20,593	22,368	26,685	32,942	20,606	24,073	31,155	19,891
Beer, British and foreigngalls.* Beer, localgalls.†	55,595 1,154,212	64,361 1,204,145	52,345 1,100, <b>45</b> 2	63,015 1,153,947	54,616 1,168,558	59,495	67,875	62,758 1,293,664	79,471 1,253,965	99,657 1,386,145	85,107 1,356,702
Other Articles.  Scap, imported lbs.* Scap, manufactured locally lbs.† Candles, imported locally lbs.† Candles, manufactured locally lbs.† Scad, Carbonate, imported lbs.* Scda, Carystals, imported lbs.* Scda, manufactured locally lbs.† Coal, imported tons.† Coal, ipported tons.†	34,421 1,318,995 2,4027 107,804 26,773 8803	38,565 269,981 27,802 14,016 27,483 8591	50,451 1,20,451 20,651 20,651 20,163 1,30,287 7194	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	44,778 1,779,680 436,309 647,360 23,049 59,936 224,000 36,098 10,375	77,872 2,352,000 449,818 607,040 26,692 62,529 613,760 29,474 27,639	84,547 65,767 2,540,160 335,183 1,037,120 38,152 6365 734,720 31,836 41,553	138,978 43,815 2,486,400 184,388 940,800 29,195 1224 623,760 37,537 48,755	156,974 69,433 2,997,120 194,372 981,120 40,169 6716 649,600 31,938 46,099	160,949 88,635 2,573,424 195,136 904,960 48,106 440 837,760 39,827 44,954	168,936 78,423 1,881,600 219,667 694,400 50,972 6265 503,360 43,162 35,635

<sup>\*</sup> Entered for Home Consumption.

<sup>†</sup> Less Exports.

<sup>‡</sup> Information not available.

#### LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

QUANTITIES of the under-mentioned Articles, imported or produced locally, retained for Home Consumption in Tasmania, during Years 1882-1892.

	PER HEAD OF POPULATION.										
ARTICLES.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Foods, Drinks, and Stimulants.										7	
Flour, imported	•32	•95	4.28	10.59	•34	16.37	17.78	4.98	16.44	7.27	12.00
exported					273 131	275.57	206.45	214.16	229.50	231.80	259.63
Wheat, imported bushels*			•38	1.99	2.09	2.22	1.58	1.13	1.29	1.37	0.88
Ditto, produced locally bushels†	6.27	5.99	5.20	4.09	4.85	5.05	5.97	5.39	4.41	6.26	6.65
Cocoa and Chocolate lbs.*	•61	•68	.63	•49	.76	•44	.67	.57	.70	57	-52
Coffee	•66	.57	•49	*55	•64	.47	*46	•43	.43	•38	.75
Tea lbs.*	6.61	5.45	7.72	6.83	6.61	7.01	7.62	6.24	7.15	6.18	7.19
Sugarlbs.*	174.5	103.8	82.1	102.5	78.1	88.3	84.3	88.9	91.5	77.56	82.86
Rice, imported lbs.*	8.20	8.91	8.06	8.61	8.14	12.10	9.06	8.78	7.78	8.50	6.82
Fruits, Dried, imported lbs.*	5.80	4.09	5.20	5.21	4.23	5.12	5.24	4.82	4.74	4.68	3.79
Chicory lbs.*	.29	•23	•29	-28	.27	.36	-30	27	:31	.25	.20
Mustard lbs.*	•38	.27	.26	.24	.23	•21	-27	-22	25	•26	-21
Pepper lbs,*	•32	.26	•24	•27	.25	.25	.26	-29	•33	.25	.27
Pickles pints*	.56	.61	.40	.69	.49	•42	.45	.37	•31	*44	.36
Salt and Saltpetre	18.85	15.87	19.99	19.42	25.89	23.83	10.57	14.49	35.98	8.30	14.10
Vinegar galls.*	24	*33	21	20	-32	•29	14	:21	.24	.21	15
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigarslbs.*	1.98	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.97	1.93	2.00	1.98	1.97	2.20	1.95
Spirits, Foreign galls.*	.84	- 82	•70	13	.70	*66	.66	•59	. 65	.71	. 52
Ditto, Local galls.†	:24	-22	16	:16	:17	:20	:24	***			13
Wine, Foreign galls.*				CONTRACT TO SE				•15	17	.21	
Ditto, Local galls.†	.47	:53	.42	.49	.42	:44	49	.45	55	67	.56
Beer, British and Foreign galls.* Ditto, Local galls. †	9.66	9.85	8.78	9.00	8.96	8.70	8.87	9.22	8.72	9.30	8.87
Ditto, 1100at gain.	0 00	3 00	0.0	000	0 00	0.10	0 01	0 22	0 12	0 30	0 00
Other Articles.											
Kerosene galls*							·62±	.99	1.09	1.08	1.10
Soap, imported lbs.*	.29	•32	•40	•38	.34	.58	.48	.31	•48	.59	.51
Ditto, manufactured locally lbs.†				16.81‡	13.64	17.58	18.52	17.73	20.85	17.28	12.30
Candles, imported lbs.*	2.67	2.21	3.02	3.06	3.34	3.36	2.44	1.31	1.35	1.31	1.44
Ditto, manufactured locally lbs.†				4.67	4.96	4.54	7.56	6.71	6.83	6.07	4.54
Soda, Carbonate, imported lbs.*	•28	. 23	•18	.23	•18	.20	•28	•21	•28	. 32	.33
Soda, Crystals, importedlbs.*	.90	•11	.21	.32	.46	*47	.05	.01	.05		.04
Ditto, manufactured locally lbs.f					1.72‡	4.59	5.36	4.44	4.52	5.62	3.29
Coal, imported cwts.*	4.48	4.49	4.83	5.89	5.23	4.41	4.64	5.35	4.44	5.35	5.65
Ditto, produced locally †	1.47	1.40	1.12	.83	1.59	4.13	6.06	6.95	6.42	6.04	4.01

<sup>\*</sup>Entered for Home Consumption.

<sup>†</sup>Less Exports.

<sup>‡</sup> Information for previous years not available.

#### RATE OF PROGRESS.

The rapidity with which the population of young English colonies increases—for example, doubling in the space of 19.76 to 22.99 years—is marvellous when contrasted with the most vigorous of old densely populated centres. During the period 1875-1888 the United Kingdom only increased from 32,838,758 to 37,453,574, i.e., an increase of 4,614,816 in 13 years, or 1.02 per cent. per year. This rate, if continuous, would take 68.52 years to double the existing population, that is, if other obstacles to growth did not arise.

The relatively more rapid progress of young countries is mainly due to the (1) large proportional influx of immigrants (relative to population) from older centres, and (2) to the favourable hygienic conditions of a thinly populated country, tending to prolong the average life, and to produce a much lower death-rate than is found common in unfavourably crowded centres of

population.

It is more probable, therefore, that the progress of population in Australasia during the next hundred years will follow the curve exhibited in the United States progress between the years 1790 and 1890, rather than that the rate of the past 20 years shall continue to be maintained for such a long period. If the latter were possible, it would produce a population of 135,980,000 persons in the year 1990; but if the former and more probable curve of progress be maintained, the population in the same year would only reach 58,031,000, i.e., a population nearly equal to that of the United States at the present time.

Perhaps, however, the higher stages of development in the United States in the coming century may specially favour the progress of the Australasian

group.

An estimate, now prepared, based upon the experience of thirteen great countries—embracing a population of 314 millions, possessing an area of 6259 million acres—demonstrates that the present civilization requires the cultivation of 2.81 acres per head for food and raw products. International exchange disguises this fact as regards the experience of any one country. The present area of the United States is reckoned at about 2291 million acres. Allowing a need of the estimated requirement of cultivated land—viz., 2.81 acres per head—for supplying the whole round of wants of each person, and that three-fourths of her total area are capable of cultivation, then if her population increases only at the rate of 2 per cent. per year, the population would be so vast that the produce of every available acre 120 years hence would be wholly required for home consumption.

The checks to population, however, may be expected to increase, and this limit may be placed further back; but it is clear that the need to withdraw more and more her present enormous export of raw products from external markets will greatly operate in enhancing the value of the virgin soils of

Australasia, and so give an additional spur to her development.

# STATISTICAL Summary for the Year 1882, and Years 1888-1892. Area—26,215 Square Miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population on 31st December	122,479	138,346	142,177	145,290	152,619	153,144
Ditto, mean for year	120,701	137,167	140,262	143,734	148,955	152,881
Revenue—		2000000				
From Customs£	288,523	297,912	307,352	329,068	376,130	318,388
Other Taxes $\mathfrak{L}$ Total Revenue $\mathfrak{L}$	82,334	107,895	115,291	125,364	126,009	119,748
General Expenditure—	551,213	640,068	678,909	758,100	883,198	787,764
Interest on Loans	105,287	184,613	209,737	223,652	263,853	308,108
Total Expenditure£	502,771	709,486	681,674	722,746	851,559	919,802
Loans Expenditure—	002,112	.00,200	002,012	1, 10	001,000	010,002
On Railways£	167	181,102	173,548	1,394,483	254,321	130,760
Other Public Works£	104,367	231,334	193,491	233,798	307,339	222,306
Total, current year £	104,524	412,436	367,039	1,628,281	561,601	353,066
Public Debt on 31st December £	2,050,600	4,499,470	5,019,050	6,432,800	7,110,290	7,399,000
Imports	1,670,872	1,610,664	1,611,035	1,897,512	2,051,964	1,497,161
Exports—	122 800	000,000	200 000	120 220	170 100	000 505
Wool £	432,768	306,930	283,237	419,173	418,460	329,585
Silver and Silver Ore£	160,910	127,562	123,486	87,085	133,013	145,737 79,353
Tin£	361,046	426,326	345,407	16,872 296,761	62,138 293,170	290,794
Total Home Products £		1,303,908	1,442,605	1,430,806	1,367,927	1,330,144
Total Exports£	1.587.389	1,333,865	1,459,857	1,486,992	1,440,818	1,346,965
Shipping—Total Tonnage	417,418	776,278	912,246	951,247	1,044,606	1,137,140
Railways—						
Miles open	167	328	375	399	425	468
Train miles	405,020	777,035	815,986	880,447	941,165	940,843
Cost of Construction £		2,506,794	2,925,362	3,088,882	3,282,489	3,689,372
Receipts£	88,014	153,471	174,518	186,934	190,226	195,297
Expenditure £ Telegraphs—	75,980	140,178	152,172	167,340	159,327	172,046
Miles Poles	428	1894	1000	2004	0000	2122
Offices£	94	165	1980 178	2004	2082	232
Cost of Construction£		157,130	171,887	161,793	198,663	197,818
Messages £		271,769	280,559	353,548	456,396	329,334
Receipts £	19,561	22,621	26,414	27,615	32,576	25,769
Expenditure£	14,620	21,202	21,809	24,340	34,950	39,251
Post Office—						
Offices	209	278	293	315	328	345
Letters and Post Cards	3,394,599	4,716,244	4,814,239	5,172,824	5,852,381	6,063,548
Newspapers and Packets	2,482,174	4,819,315	6,076,363	5,904,738	6,682,001	5,904,798
Receipts £ Working Expenses £	22,917 32,096	35,914	39,536	41,759	56,464	54,736
Banks—Deposits (Ordinary) £		41,770 3,564,717	44,283	46,137	50,277	54,025 3,776,573
(Savings)£	388,727	469,928	3,958,848 497,492	4,158,708 521,250	4,073,631 554,417	568,778
Property-Assessed Ann. Value . £		891,943	1,069,539	1,080,139	1,061,182	1,072,621
Agriculture—			1,000,000	1,000,200	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_,,,,,,,,
Wheat—Acres	46,721	40,657	49,055	39,452	47,584	58,897
Bushels	946,889	819,497	756,639	642,980	937,680	1,018,550
Oats—Acres	28,849	33,834	40,169	20,740	28,360	22,976
Bushels	788,713	946,354	1,148,935	519,395	876,573	631,746
Barley—Acres	3229	4670	4446	4376	2650	3929
Bushels Potatoes—Acres	89,739	109,979	105,574	99,842	71,686	80,205
Tons	9681 37,526	13,653 66,721	17,015 72,275	20,133	16,393	16,535
Hay—Acres	38,043	52,521	50,913	73,158 45,381	63,000	60,245
Tons	49,513	58,290	73,859	52,021	67,164	53,544
Land in Crop—Acres	147,555	172,189	189,959	157,376	168,121	179,393
Land under Cultivation-Acres	377,486	481,533	488,354	517,174	516,930	535,433
Live Stock—			1	,		
Horses	25,857	29,238	29,778	31,165	31,312	31,976
Cattle	122,504	142,019	150,004	162,440	167,788	170,085
SheepPigs	1,845,455	1,430,065	1,551,429	1,619,256	1,664,118	1,623,338
	47,826	43,227	58,632	81,716	73,520	59,267

STATISTICAL Summary for the Year 1882, and Years 1888-1892. (Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	4.67	5.28	5.42	5.54	5.82	5.84
Birth Rate	33.50	34.81	33.92	33.49	33.37	32.47
Death Rate	15.79	14.84	14.96	14.74	15.00	13.53
Marriage Rate	8.03	6.93	6.89	6.64	6.63	6.51
Finance—						
Revenue per head£	4 11 4	4 13 4	4 10 10	5 5 6	5 18 7	5 3 1
Taxation ditto£	3 1 5	2 19 2	3 0 3	3 3 3	3 7 5	2 17 4
Ditto per cent. to Revenue	67.28	63.40	62.25	59.94	56.85	55.62
General Expenditure per head £	4 3 4	5 3 5	4 17 2	5 0 7	5 14 4	6 0 4
Public Debt per head, 31 Dec. £		32 10 6	35 6 0	44 5 6	46 11 9	48 6 3
Interchange—						
Imports per head£	13 16 10	11 14 10	11 9 9	13 4 0	13 15 6	9 15 10
Exports (Home Products) per	10 10 10					
head£	13 1 6	9 10 1	10 5 8	9 19 1	9 3 8	8 14 0
Total Exports per head $\mathfrak L$	13 3 0	9 14 6	10 8 2	10 6 11	9 13 5	8 16 2
Home Products per sq. mile £	60.21	49.74	55.03	54.58	52.18	50.74
Railways—	00 21					
Miles open & being constructed,						
per 100,000 persons	170	321.51	337.23	329.08	317.54	310.05
Ditto, per 10,000 sq. miles	78	168.41	180.43	180.43	180.43	180.82
Population, per mile open and						
constructed	597	311	297	304	316	322
Cost of construction per mile	001					
open£	9747	7654.33	7811.38	7746.41	7723.50	7883 - 28
Receipts per mile worked £	527	475.14	504.39	468.50	456.45	417.29
Ditto per train mile s. d.		3 11.40	4 3.33	4 2.95	4 0.50	4 1.82
Profit per cent. to cost of con-	1 1 10	1				
struction	0.74	0.50	0.76	0.63	0.94	0.63
Working Expenses per mile	1		1			
worked£	454.97	433.99	439.80	419.40	382.31	367.61
Ditto per train mile s. d.	3 8.88	3 7.28	3 8.75	3 9.61	3 4.63	3 7.90
Ditto per cent. to Receipts	86.32	91.07	87.19	89.52	83.76	88.09
Service Train Miles per mile	00 02	020,	1			
worked	2425.00	2405.99	2358.34	2206.63	2256.99	2010.35
Ditto per head	3.35	5.67	5.82	6.12	6.32	6.15
Ditto per 100 square miles	1535.00	2964.08	3112.67	3358.55	3590.18	3588 95
Post Office—	1000 00	2002 00				
Letters, Newspapers, &c. per						
head mean population	48.69	69.52	77.64	77.07	95.82	98.28
Offices per 100 square miles	0.80	1.06	1.12	1.20	1.25	1.31
Telegraphs—	0 00	- 00				
Miles poles per 100 square miles	1.63	7.23	7.55	7.64	7.94	8.09
Offices, ditto	0.36	0.63	0.68	0.71	0.80	0.89
Agriculture—	0 00					
Acres under cultivation per head	3.13	3.51	3.48	3.60	3.47	3.50
Wheat, bushels per acre	20.27	20.15	15.43	16.29	19.71	17.29
Oats, ditto		27.97	23.75	25.04	30.91	27.50
Barley, ditto		23.55	28.60	22.86	27.05	20.41
	The state of the s	4.88	4.25	3.63	3.84	3.64
Potatoes, tons per acre		1.11	1.45	1.14	1.47	1.16
Wheat, bushels per head		5.97	5.39	4.47	6.30	6.67
		6.90	8.19	3.61	5.88	4.13
Oats, ditto			0.75	0.69	0.48	5.25
Barley, ditto	0.74	0.80	0 10	0 00	0 40	0 20
Live Stock—	0.99	1.12	1.14	1.19	1.19	1.22
Horses per square mile		5.41	5.72	6.20	6.40	6.49
Cattle ditto	4.67	54.55	59.18	61.77	63.48	61.95
Sheep ditto	70.40	04 00	00 10	01 11	00 40	01 90

### Population.

The rate of progress is best appreciated by marking the growth of population. It is, however, necessary to point out that prior to 1850 the numbers are small, and comparison, as regards the decennial rate of progress at this stage, is deceptive, as the additions to the population by migration would in itself represent a relatively high proportion of the total increase.

It is best, therefore, to confine attention to the relative rates of increase made in each decennial subsequent to the year 1850. The following summary

shows the rate of increase in each decennial from that date :-

	Population.	Increase in Ten Years.	Percentage Increase.	True Annual Rate.	Density per sq. Mile.
1850	70,571				2.69
1860	87,775	17,204	24.38	2.21	3.35
1870	100,765	12,990	14.80	1.39	3.84
1880	114,762	13,997	13.89	1.31	4.38
890	145,290	30,528	26.60	2.39	5.54
1892ncrease since 1850	153,144	32,310	26.73	2.60	5.84
(42 years)		82,573	117.00	1.82	3.15

From this summary it is apparent that the population has made greater progress relatively and absolutely during the last decade than during any of the previous ones; the increase since the year 1882 being 32,310, or 26.73 per cent., or at the true annual rate of 2.29 per cent.

As the area of each Colony in Australasia is principally determined by the absolute progress of population, and as this varies in the proportion of 1 to 40, it follows that the relative progress in development can alone be

fairly measured by density per square mile, as follows :-

Relative Size.	Order.	Colony.	Density per sq. Mile.	Increase in De	ensity since Yea
$\begin{array}{c} 3\frac{1}{3} \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 25\frac{1}{2} \\ 34\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 120\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Victoria New Zealand Tasmania New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia All	1892. 13·23 6·15 5·84 3·81 0·62 0·36 0·05 1·25	1882. 3·34 1·43 1·17 1·24 0·29 0·04 0·02 0·35	1850. 12·41 5·94 3·15 8·07 0·62 0·28 0·04 1·12

It is thus demonstrated that Tasmania, the smallest of all the Colonies, takes third rank in actual relative development, although in relative progress during last decade, or since the year 1850, she ranks fourth.

#### External Trade.

The development of the external trade of the Colony at the close of each decade since the year 1820 is shown in the following summary:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total External Trade.	Total External Trade— Per Head. Per sq. Mile.
	£	£	£	a de ser ser ser ser ser ser ser ser ser se
1820	_		70,000	$\pounds$ s. d. $\pounds$ 1 5 11 2.67
1830	145,980	255,298	401,278	16 10 6 15.36
1840	867,007	988,356	1,855,363	40 6 8 70.78
1850	613,850	658,540	1,272,390	18 0 7 48.54
1860	962,170	1,068,411	2,030,580	23 2 8 77.46
1870	648,709	792,916	1,441,625	13 7 9 54.99
1880	1,511,931	1,369,223	2,881,154	25 7 2 109.90
1890	1,486,992	1,897,512	3,384,504	23 10 11 129 11
1891	1,440,818	2,051,964	3,492,782	23 8 11 133 · 24
1892	1,346,965	1,497,161	2,844,126	18 12 1 108 • 49

The amount of external trade per head tends to diminish gradually as population and local manafactures increase. The amount per square mile, on the contrary, tends to increase in all countries with increase of population; and hence it will be found that the colonies or countries which have relatively attained the greatest development will show the smallest amount of external trade in relation to population, and the highest amount in relation to area. This tendency is most pronounced in countries whose trade is mainly composed of Arts and Manufactures, as shown in the following comparative table regarding the export of Domestic Products:—

#### EXPORT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

		Amount. 000s omitted.	Per sq. Mile.	Per Head.
		£	£	£
United Kingdom	1892	227,077	1869 • 23	5.96
Germany	1891	158,805	788.27	3.37
France	1891	142,800	735.93	3.94
Belgium	1891	60,761	5042.22	9.43
United States	1891	181,723	48.87	2.81
Canada	1891	19,304	5.58	4.00
Seven Colonies of Australasia.	1892	52,335	16.55	15.35
Victoria	1892	11,411	129.84	12.22
New Zealand	1892	9,535	89.66	14.84
New South Wales	1892	17,707	57.12	18.60
Tasmania	1892	1,330	50.74	8.81
Queensland	1892	8,418	12.59	20.63
South Australia	1892	3,232	3.58	24.00
TYT	1892	871	.82	15.60

#### DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE.

A large portion of the external trade of Tasmania with the United Kingdom cannot be exactly stated, as it is the custom to refer all imports and exports, whether transhipments or re-exports, to the immediate port of entry or clearance. The greater amount of this *indirect* trade passes through the principal ports of Victoria and New South Wales, and has the effect of ar tificially swelling the external trade of these Colonies.

The immediate direction of Tasmania's external trade is briefly indicated by the proportion of imports from and exports to the various places named in the following summary:—

### PROPORTION of Direct Import Trade from various Countries.

	ge of Decade. <b>3-1882.</b>		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Victoria	54.37	49.18	48.04	43.70	48.27	42.41
United Kingdom (direct)	30.05	34.45	32.13	35.88	31.92	36.18
New South Wales	6.42	7.25	11.97	13.22	14.81	17.53
Other British Colonies	8.64	8.27	5.64	5.31	3.37	2.62
Foreign Countries	0.52	0.85	2.22	1.89	1.63	1.26
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	STATE OF THE PARTY	Chostatanana	Equation of the special states	tecologicalistics	UNICOLOMO GENERAL SALA	phonocontempora
Proportion of	Direct Ex	port Tra	de to va	rious Co	untries.	
Victoria	27.38	34.37	49.14	42.59	40.17	40.04
New South Wales	21.15	36.08	29.57	29.14	29.66	32.54
United Kingdom (direct).	41.98	21.03	17.25	21.74	26.36	23.45
Other British Colonies	9.40	7.62	4.04	6.49	3.63	3.97
Foreign Countries	4.90		*****	0.04	0.18	
	100:00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	600, NEWSONSHIPSON	THE SHARE STREET STREET	BONTO CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O	EDMONTHUM TO THE PARTY OF THE P	**************************************	SERVICE STREET, STREET

It is estimated that about 76 per cent. of the imports referred to Victoria come from the United Kingdom; and that about 78 per cent. of the export trade to Victoria and New South Wales, principally composed of Gold, Bark, Tin, and Wool, are re-exported to the United Kingdom.

## VALUE AND NATURE OF EXTERNAL TRADE, 1892.

Class.	Imports, Value.	Proportion per cent.		Proportion per cent.
I. Art and Mechanic Productions	£326,299	21.79	£19,128	1.42
II. Textile Fabrics and Dress	433,392	28.95	1544	·12
III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants	337,378	22.53	276,857	20.55
IV. Animal and Vegetable Substances	87,479	5.84	476,050	35.34
V. Minerals and Metals	130,258	8.70	519,923	38.60
VI. Live Animals and Plants	73,864	4.94	46,002	3.41
VII. Miscellaneous	108,491	7.25	7461	•56
All	1,497,161		1,346,965	100.00

The foregoing analysis shows that Class IV., Animal and Vegetable Substances (mainly Wool), and Class V., Minerals and Metals (mainly Tin), of themselves constitute 73:94 per cent. of the total export trade of Tasmania. This proportion fairly corresponds with the great staple products exported from the greater number of Australasian colonies—the average proportion of Wool and Metals exported from Australasia as a whole being 61:54 per cent. of all exports for the year 1892. The following tables give further particulars of the exports of Wool and Tin from Tasmania;—

#### EXPORTS OF TIN SINCE 1873.

	Ore.	Metal.	Value.
	Tons.	Tons.	£
873	4		220
874	142		7318
875		366	31,325
876	544	1072	99,605
877	3526	2221	296,941
878	1801	4146	316,311
879	247	4316	303,203
880	3	3951	341,736
881	4	4120	375,775
882	81	3589	361,046
883	77	4045	376,446
884	32	3675	301,423
885		4242	357,587
886		3776	363,364
887		3606	407,857
888		3775	426,326
889	31	3764	345,407
890		3214	296,761
891	56	3237	293,170
892	29	3174	290,794
Total	6577	60,281	5,592,615
	66	3,858	

Since the first discovery of Tin in Tasmania, at Mount Bischoff by Mr. James Smith, on 4th December, 1871, it would appear that the exports of this valuable metal amounted to £5,592,615, or equivalent to 75.6 per cent. of the existing public debt of the Colony. The importance of this valuable product as one of our leading industries is best appreciated when we consider that the yield of Tin referred to would represent a column as high as Mount Wellington (4166) and fully eight feet diameter square, and its extraction must have involved the displacement of nearly 11 millions cubic feet of tin drift.

#### EXPORT. OF WOOL, 1881-1892.

	Lbs.	£
1881	8,269,724	498,400
1882	7,748,542	432,768
1883	8,257,765	450,367
1884	8,215,101	453,567
1885	5,774,142	260,480
1886	8,175,780	310,934
1887	9,740,230	415,425
1888	6,977,038	306,930
1889	6,240,921	283,237
1890	8,984,281	419,173
1891	9,378,173	418,460
1892	8,437,931	329,585

Particulars regarding other classes of exports are given in the following tables for the years 1880 and 1886-92;—

## EXPORTS—VALUES.

RETURN for the Year 1882, and Years 1888-92, of the Values of the principal Articles exported from Tasmania.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRO- DUCTIONS.  BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.  MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS  CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c. (Saddlery and Leatherware).  BUILDING MATERIAL, FURNITURE, &c.	7818 9920	£ 1306 10,912 8985 1854	£ 2415 8320 6730 751	£ 835 6290 7686 1739	£ 1199 6362 8284 482	£ 980 6581 9031 2536
Total Class I.	19,564	23,057	18,216	16,550	16,327	19,128
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	2378	5245	2950	3981	2082	1544
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.						
Butter and Cheese Bacon, Hams, Fish, Rabbits, &c. Fruit—Preserved and Green Grain—Wheat	174,702 33,853	8 913 120,494 1	216 128,822 258	1159 131 136,502 1145	25 165 125,886 300	471 2333 147,866 179
Oats Barley Meal—Flour	7340 2787	573 1288 60	36,672 415 14	12,729 1568	2580	30,074
Oatmeal Potatoes. Miscellaneous Food	6729 61,536 10,773	994 35,256 1874	1256 167,739 6558	760 101,047 4872	257 54,543 3015	161 55,486 7433
Total Food	357,123	161,461	341,950	259,913	186,871	244,176

Drinks and Stimulants. Hops Miscellaneous Drinks and Stimulants		13,802 3011	23,115 1924	31,348 2897	19,386 2182	32,063
Total Drinks and Stimulants	35,513	16,813	25,039	34,245	21,568	32,681
TOTAL CLASS III.	392,686	178,274	366,989	294,158	208,439	276,857
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.  ANIMAL SUBSTANCES. Hides, Skins, &c. Tallow. Wool Miscellaneous  VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. Bark Timber Miscellaneous Oils—Sperm Black, various Ambergris	33,207 1061 432,768 308 56,910 52,748 8608 13,055 115	34,071 2697 306,930 349 61,829 71,198 8999 2570 121	33,671 2923 283,237 2493 87,248 63,161 38,758 5000 152	43,743 3197 419,173 1243 87,137 38,302 23,628 7880 249	44,830 2976 418,460 886 64,230 42,904 15,440 2707 226 10,000	44,019 2912 329,585 333 38,212 32,736 22,435 5679 139
TOTAL CLASS IV	598,780	488,764	516,643	624,552	602,659	476,050
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS. Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware, &c	454 160,910  502  361,046	9206 127,562  702 2306  426,326	8515 123,486  85 2881 2606  345,407	7766 87,085 40,520 1224 1420 16,872 296,761	570 133,013 50,000 2533 66,579 100 293,170	49 145,737  696 82,647  290,794
TOTAL CLASS V	522,912	566,102	482,980	451,648	545,965	519,923

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cattle Horses. Sheep Miscellaneous	13,535	50 7327 56,045 348	8826 60,472 20	10 14,185 79,919 13	15 9311 52,445 176	25 4497 41,302 178
Total Class VI	47,817	63,770	69,318	94,127	61,947	46,002
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. Indefinite*	3302	8653	2761	1976	3399	7461
PRODUCE OF COLONY	1,578,517 8872	1,303,908 29,957	1,442,605 17,252	1,430,806 56,186	1,367,927 72,891	1,330,144 16,821
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,587,389	1,333,865	1,459,857	1,486,992	1,440,818	1,346,965
RATE PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION	£ s. d.		£ s. d. 10 8 2	£ s. d. 10 6 11	£ s. d. 9 13 5	£ s. d. 8 16 2

<sup>\*</sup> Prior to the year 1882 a great number of articles, owing to lack of definite information, were classified under this head; subsequent to that time such articles have been distributed under their proper classes.

## EXPORTS—QUANTITIES.

Return for the Year 1882 and Years 1888-92 of the Quantities of the principal Articles of Home Produce exported from Tasmania.

ARTICLES.	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
tons	42	90	65	67	77	115
Saddlery and Leatherware { tons packages	224	5	1	1	1	8
Butter and Cheesecwts.	1388	2		389	5	129
tons		40		51	50	240
Bran and Pollard tons 100 bushels	12					
Flour tons	233	5	1			
Pulp packages		6031	684	985	11,863	2179
	20,000	14,649 {	7982	7379	5314	4435
Fruit { Preservedcwts.	39,028	14,049	1915 pkgs.	358	1965	895
Green 100 bushels	1973	3097	3870	5432	3653	6263
(Wheat,	1282		11	85	48	24
Grain Oats	3239	31	2690	1486	339	2476
(Barley,	353	40	16	188	6	11
Datmealtons	321	54	62	45	16	10
Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, Tares,	15	131	914	503	132	1271
Onions	125		51	42	2	9
Potatoes	18,461	13,003	41,390	33,386	23,213	25,362
(Pease and Beans 100 bushels	185	63	168	203	102	308
Malt bushels	21,949	2124	988		17	1
Hops cwts.	4288	4348	4930	6518	3981	6623
Hides and Skins, Native Skins No. in thousands	1568					64
Ditto No.		403,579	543,186	329,994	205,990	223,991
Rabbit Skins No. in thousands	1881	1962	1819	2991	3241	3180
Wool 100 lbs.	77,485	69,770	62,409	89,843	93,782	84,379
Bark tons	9681	7814	10,575	11,007	7953	5177

ARTICLES.	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
Palings	3502 386 165	1674 267 55	1417 262 37 4517 feet	913 422 26	1133 436 16	7733 4043 487
Laths and Shingles No. in thousands	3095	5	190	105	36	2602
Timber   Sawn and Hewn 1000 feet	7748	15,164	12,231	5652	6123	4263
Logs	1	250	212	86	185	107
Shaped Pieces	4	11,632	9497	57,406	4673	12,018
Ditto Lore	13	1174	1574	1045	1185	1053
Battens	•••		1,504,723	638,608	544,140	506,024
(Snown	184	63	131	183	58	144
Black and various ,,	101	3	5	11	6	144
fold ounces	41,277	33,560	33,234	23,107	34,224	37,426
falenatons	•••		7	20,107	211	161
filver Oretons			195	554	2148	3013
Ore tons	81	2	31	4	56	29
/ Smelted	3589	3775	3764	3210	3237	3174
ive Stock & Horses No.	348	65	59	72	76	90
Sheep,	1937	4140	4660	4604	6696	7680

The order of importance of the twelve principal articles of export for the year 1892 is as follows:—

329,585 290,794	
290,794	
,	00
,	
,	
44,019	
41,302	3.06
32,069	0.00
30,074	2.23
79,732	
346,96	5 100.00
	147,866 145,737 79,358 55,486 44,019 41,302 38,212 32,736 32,069 30,074 79,732

\* The exports of tin for this year, owing to exceptional circumstances, are much below the average yearly amount, the mean of which for the last quinquenniad was £330.491.

† The important silver-fields discovered recently at Mount Lyell, Mount Zeehan, Mount Dundas, and Heazlewood are only now beginning to be developed, and the prospects are such that it is confidently expected silver will head the list of our exports within the next two or three years.

IMPORTS—QUANTITIES.

RETURN of the Quantities of some of the principal Articles imported into Tasmania, 1882 and 1888-1892.\*

Class.	Order.	Articles.	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
I.	14	Manuretons Spirits, Methylatedgallons	4209 690	4067 847	3588 1106	4080 910	2927 1089	3272 1036
II.	20	Corn Sacks No. Bags, Gunny ditto	666,010	560,234	1,280,4081	1,387,762‡	1 100 001+	
III.	21	Bags, other ditto Woolpacks ditto Beef and Mutton1000 lbs. Butter, Cheese, and Lard lbs.	248,514 37,479 507 39,876	47,241 34,434 2090 341,973	39,337 1169 394,622	24,520 418 75,490	1,109,001‡ 36,830 549 273,050	1,014,319 19,390 195 222,409
		Flour 1000 lbs. Fruits—Dried lbs. Fruits—Green bushels Grain—Wheat 1000 lbs. Rice ditto Sugar cwts Molasses. ditto	38 668,506 10,302 35 1,026,480 186,124 1145	2439 718,613 18,898 12,983 1242 103,251 1108	699 676,890 22,060 9496 1231 111,419	2363 681,119 29,583 11,195 1118 117,394	1083 697,744 38,074 12,216 1267 103,155	1835 580,197 24,626 8095 1043 113,115
	23	Cocoa and Chocolatelbs. Coffee ditto Tea1000 lbs	73,168 78,888 790	92,228 62,469 1045	79,559 59,729 874	1262 101,119 61,524 1027	1649 85,181 56,449 920	1964 79,592 50,521

		Spirits— Brandy gallons Geneva ditto Gin ditto Whisky ditto Rum ditto Cordials ditto Perfumed ditto Wines ditto Malt Liquors ditto Hops lbs. Malt bushels Tobacco and Cigars lbs. Snuff lbs.	27,403 21,280 1389 20,605 28,588 177 457 28,281 55,595 28,787 18,351 318 235,815 577	23,025 12,813 1890 27,664 24,903 229 265 32,942 67,875 19,374 5330 2673 273,560 1026	20,151 13,696 1279 24,221 22,261 138 316 20,606 62,758 28,945 7553 1160 276,601 694	22,371 14,261 1674 28,928 25,021 161 359 24,073 79,471 34,656 4862 490 282,991 609	24,478 14,296 4093 36,269 25,623 324 478 31,154 99,657 30,571 55,386 228 327,765 518	16,496 10,822 3737 28,087 19,684 127 331 19,892 85,107 22,256 65,858 1153 296,793 849
IV.	24	Hides and Skinscwts. Tallowlbs.	2800 17,275	3259 214,760	1969 91,504	76,384	46,452	42,420
v.	28	Coal and Cokettons	26,774	31,836	37,537	31,938	39,827	43,162
VI.	33	Live Stock— CattleNo. Horsesditto Sheepditto	927 27 4795	2975 43 76,097	2683 151 66,621	3657 752 82,957	4720 634 72,776	3981 51 42,349

<sup>\*</sup> As definite particulars are not given in respect of many articles imported direct during the particular year, the weights and measures are in such cases based upon the articles actually entered for "Home Consumption." † Does not include Coal imported for Government and Railway purposes. † Does not include Bags manufactured from Hemp, Jute, &c.

IMPORTS—VALUES.

Return of the Values of the Principal Articles imported into Tasmania, 1882 and 1888-1892.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Books, &c. PRODUCTIONS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Books, printed, and Stationery	35,279	37,405	42,232	41,954	46,626	39,818
Musical Instruments	14,615	8337	9492	11,979		
Works of Art, Toys.			0102	11,979	12,546	8335
Works of Art, Toys, Philosophical Instruments, &c	7862	11,870	10,776	12,631	18,281	12,465
Arms, Ammunition, &c. Gunpowder, Shot	. 1714	4138	3680	3544	5518	
Machines, Tools, and Implements.				0011	9910	5610
Cutlery		2524 132,797 31,493	3106 107,353 64,140	3857 134,549 70,766	4267 161,822	2806 119,953
CARRIAGES, HARNESS &c			,	,,,,,,,	77,210	57,505
*Saddlery, Leatherware, &c.		9625	13,855	17,973	19,643	12,052
HIPS, BOATS, &c		973	2075	1130	1022	797
Building Material	Parties of the London State of the Control of the C	2766	3612	3568	3635	2678
URNITURE		11,725	14,946	14,867	20,793	13,774
Manure  Matches, Lucifer and Vestas  Medicines and Drugs	3571	19,458 3038	17,228 2725	19,526 3105	13,941 4240	13,895 4110
Paints, Colors, and Chemicals	26,912 7836	24,844 8829	24,387 13,608	23,464 14,041	25,275 17,474	19,848 12,653
TOTALS CLASS I.	356,333	309,822	333,215	376,954	432,293	326,299

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.						
WOOL AND WORSTED, SILK AND COTTON MANU- FACTURES.  Blankets	2702 9837 462,042	302 6994 392,423	379 6103 378,601	727 6821 387,651	1056 9081 451,212	1050 6851 348,195
Drapery, Haberdashery, Dress. Boots and Shoes	46,974	39,343	41,249	47,413	45,375	37,268
Manufactures of Fibrous Materials. American Leather Cloth, &c	5871	1820 15,461 1 1003 \$ 8182 3764	 1384 30,657 11,171 4253	376 1826 30,249 16,189 2470	563 1910 24,024 12,503 3689 549,413	474 1105 23,411 11,247 3791 433,392
Totals Class II	564,988	469,292	473,797	493,722	549,415	400,002
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.						
Animal Food.  Beef and Mutton Butter, Cheese, and Lard Sundries	4980 2776 796	20,667 14,042 2710	9843 14,149 4601	3558 3022 3902	4674 12,042 3808	1659 10,677 2389
Vegetable Food. Confectionery Flour Fruits—Green Dried Grain—Wheat Rice Sugar Other Vegetable Food	5488 9899 173 8709 162,280	4216 10,230 8919 9238 35,438 7338 97,791 36,534	3531 3258 7172 11,351 33,255 5994 117,457 12,337	5188 10,776 13,305 8566 33,077 9198 128,197 17,794	8294 5227 16,340 9238 41,483 8052 98,300 19,309	4052 9394 12,811 6693 28,474 6325 105,603 10,921
Total Food	210,498	247,123	222,938	236,583	226,767	198,998
	-			1 and the second		

FOOD, DRINKS, &c.—continued.	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.	£	£	£	£	-	
Chicory Constant Charles			T.	±	£	£
Cocoa and Chocolate	552	460	231	430	434	265
Coffee	4530	5486	4500	5409	5322	4451
Salt and Saltnetre	3543	3094	3327	3611	2972	2595
Salt and Saltpetre	3292	1783	3257	6103	1816	2811
TeaVinegar	48,087	49,339	46,875	45,399	44,081	43,303
Vinegar		2030	2780	3182	2743	2762
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	23,730	24,507	26,639	23,918	28,343	24,930
Various Stimulants	8780	8497	7548	8173	7476	6810
Hops	974	169	659	330	2508	772
Malt Liquors	12,524	12,638	14,112	16,691	21,323	15,047
Spirits and Coldials	40,533	31,652	9,494	33,259	38,782	
Wines	19,192	11,101	10,527	13,446	16,453	26,347 8287
Total Drinks and Stimulants	168,413	150,756	149,949	159,951	172,253	138,380
TOTALS CLASS III	378,911	397,879	372,887	396,534	399,020	337,378
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. Candles Candles Tallow Hides and Skins Leatherware and Saddlery Other Animal Substances EGETABLE SUBSTANCES. Room and other Papers Seeds and Plants	8552 229 6808 * 1279 24,015 2514	7024 1902 7199 * 1896 21,082 6259	3276 725 4269 828 4697 18,612 6765	4240 601 4634 699 5816 20,105	4234 359 3657 680 7013 24,433	4700 232 2249 605 6609 26,176
Timper	34,865		THE SECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	4467	3379	4703
other vegetable Substances	7549	21,616	34,271	34,996	36,444	13,580
ILS (not including for export)	18,121	5663 17,939	11,428 17,112	13,885 19,916	13,321 18,270	14,516 14,109
TOTALS CLASS IV	103,932	90,580	101,983	109,359	111,790	87,479

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.  Coal, Coke, &c	28,397 26,870 4087  18,270  24,741 2790 47,793 6530 20,924	33,237 14,226 2914 8444 2018 11,100 20 8528 1338 21,935 6831 25,142	38,851 21,521 2649 10,089 1000 692 110 8894 1428 33,322 13,932 22,051	32,723 21,553 3062 10,019 115,000 1075  9286 1575 42,329 3669 59,038	40,142 22,288 3782 8662 162,000 5100 355 10,511 1946 37,052 1164 35,537	45,588 18,671 2708 5762 2000 1350 20 6260 1775 25,775 14,138 6211 130,258
TOTALS CLASS V	180,402	135,733	154,539	299,329	520,505	100,200
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.  Live Stock—Cattle	11,130 1395 4684 90 	41,871 2135 69,036 10 	33,087 7010 56,651 10 148	37,577 15,690 60,255 1361 82	50,316 13,457 55,403 70 263 1774	37,457 7625 26,615 27 156 1984
TOTALS CLASS VI	17,299	113,042	96,906	114,965	121,283	73,864
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. Oilmen's Stores	* 50,595 18,412	30,674 19,065 32,887 11,690	27,802 16,083 33,446 377	34,477 9645 58,262 4265	32,971 12,860 63,481 314	26,774 20,269 61,253 195
TOTALS CLASS VII	69,007	94,316	77,708	106,649	109,626	108,491
		1,610,664	1,611,035	1,897,512	2,051,964	1,497,161
Rate per head of Mean Population	£ s. d. 13 16 10	£ s. d. 11 14 10	£ s. d. 11 9 8	£ s. d. 13 4 0	£ s. d. 13 15 6	£ s. d. 9 15 10

<sup>\*</sup> Nothing introduced so defined.

List of the Principal Articles of Import for the Years 1882 and 1888-92, arranged in order of importance for the Year 1892.

Article,	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
1. Textile Fabrics and Dress 2. Ironmongery, Hardware, and Holloware 3. Sugar 4. Government Stores 5. Machinery 6. Coal, Coke 7. Tea 7. Tea 8. Books, printed, and Stationery 9. Cattle 9. Wheat 9. Oilmen's Stores 9. Sheep 9. Spirits and Cordials 9. Room and other Papers 9. Iron and Tin 1. Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff 1. Corn Sacks, Gunny Bags, &c. 1. Ad valorem Goods 1. Medicines and Drugs 1. Earthenware and Glassware 1. Earthenware and Glassware	£ 521,555 136,966 162,280 18,412 55,241 28,397 48,087 35,279 11,130 173 4684 40,533 24,015 47,793 23,730 30,133 50,595 26,912 26,870	£ 439,062 132,797 97,791 32,887 31,493 33,237 49,339 37,405 41,871 35,438 30,674 69,036 31,652 21,082 21,935 24,507 16,464 19,065 24,844 14,226	£ 426,332 107,353 117,457 33,446 64,140 38,851 46,875 42,232 33,087 33,255 27,802 56,651 29,494 18,612 33,322 26,639 30,657 16,083 24,387 21,521	£ 442,612 134,549 128,197 58,262 70,766 32,723 45,399 41,954 37,577 33,077 34,477 60,255 33,259 20,106 42,329 23,918 30,249 9645 23,464 21,553	£ 506,724 161,822 98,300 63,481 77,210 40,142 44,081 46,626 50,316 41,483 32,971 55,403 38,782 24,433 37,052 28,343 24,024 12,860 25,275 22,288	£ 393,36 119,95 105,60 61,25; 57,50; 45,58; 43,30; 39,818; 37,45; 28,474 26,615; 26,347 26,176; 24,930; 23,411; 20,269; 19,848; 18,671

21. Malt Liquors	* 12,524	12,638	14.112	16,691	21,323	15,047
22. Other Vegetable Substances	7549	5663	11,428	13,885	13,321	14,516
25. Olls (not including for export)	18,121	17,939	17,112	19,916	18,270	
24. Manure	24,978	19,458	17,228	19,526	13,941	14,109
25. Furniture	16,366	11,725	14,946	14,867	20,793	13,895
20. Timber	34,865	21,616	34,271	34,996		13,774
27. Fruits, Green	5488	8919	11,351	13,305	36,444	13,580
28. Paints, Colours, and Chemicals	7836	8829	13,608		16,340	12,811
29. Works of Art. Toys, and Philosphical Instruments	7862	11,870	10,776	14,041	17,474	12,653
30. Saddlery and Leatherware	19,366	9625	13,885	12,631	18,281	12,465
of nope and Twine	7338	8182		17,973	19,643	12,052
oz. Other vegetable rood	4543	36,534	11,171	16,189	12,503	11,247
33. Butter, Cheese, and Lard	2776	14,042	12,337	17,794	19,309	10,921
34. Flour	250		14,149	3022	12,042	10,677
35. Musical Instruments	14,615	10,230	3258	10,776	5227	9394
36. Wines		8337	9492	11,979	12,546	8335
37. Horses	19,192	11,101	10,527	13,446	16,453	8287
38. Various Stimulants	1395	2135	7010	15,690	13,457	7625
39 Fruits Dried	8780	8497	7548	8173	7476	6810
39. Fruits, Dried	9899	9238	7172	8566	9238	6693
	8709	7338	5994	9198	8052	6325
41. Jewellery and Plate	24,741	8528	8894	9286	10,511	6260
42. Railway Material	20,924	25,142	22,051	59,038	35,537	6211
20. Guillowdel Shot	1714	4138	3680	3544	5518	5610
44. All other Articles	79,986	110,997	99,037	92,535	89,194	83,360
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,652,602	1,597,526	1,609,233	1,781,437	1,884,509	1,493,791

## PRINCIPAL Articles of Import for Years 1882 and 1888-92.

Autiolo	Per cent. to Total.									
Article.	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892				
1. Textile, Fabrics, and Dress	31.56	27.48	26.49	24.85	26.89	26.3				
2. Ironmongery, Hardware, and						0.00				
Holloware'	8.29	8.31	6.67	7.55	8.59	8.03				
3. Sugar	9.82	6.12	7.30	7.20	5.22	7.07				
4. Government Stores	1.11	2.06	2.08	3.27	3.37	4.10				
5. Machinery	3.34	1.97	3.98	3.97	4.10	3.85				
6. Coal, Coke	1.72	2.08	2.41	1.84	2.13 $2.34$	3.0				
7. Tea	2.91	3.09	2.91	2.55	2.47	2.90				
B. Books, printed, and Stationery.	2.13	2.34	2.62		2.67	2.5				
O. Cattle	0.67	2.62	2.06	2.11	2.20	1.9				
O. Wheat	0.01	1.92	1.73	1.94	1.75	1.7				
2. Sheep	0.00			3.38	2.94	1.7				
3. Spirits and Cordials	$0.28 \\ 2.45$	4·32 1·98	3.53	1.87	2.06	1.7				
Room and other Peners		1.32	1.16	1.13	1.29	1.7				
Room and other Papers	2.89	1.37	2.07	2.38	1.97	1.7				
5. Iron and Tin 5. Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	1.44	1.54	1.66	1.34	1.50	1.6				
Corn Sacks, Gunny Bags, &c	1.82	1.03	1.90	1.70	1.28	1.5				
. Corn Sacks, Guilly Bags, &c	3.06	1.19	1.00	0.54	0.68	1.3				
Ad valorem Goods	1.63	1.56	1.52	1.32	1 34	1.3				
		0.89	1.34	1.21	1.18	1.2				
Malt Liquers	0.76	0.79	0.88	0.94	1.13	1.0				
. Malt Liquors		0.36	0.71	0.78	0.71	0.9				
2. Other Vegetable Substances	1.10	1.12	1.06	1.12	0.97	0.9				
3. Oils (not including for Export). 4. Manure	1.52	1.22	1.07	1.10	0.74	0.9				
5. Furniture	0.99	0.74	0.93	0.83	1.10	0.9				
Frank M	2.11	1.35	2.13	1.96	1.93	0.9				
6. Timber	0.33	0.56	0.71	0.75	0.87	0.8				
3. Paints, Colours, and Chemicals 9. Works of Art, Toys, Philo-	0.47	0.55	0.85	0.79	0.93	0.8				
sophical Instruments	0.48	0.74	0.67	0.71	0.97	0.8				
and Leatherware	1.17	0.60	0.86	1.01	1.04	0.8				
Rope and Twine		0.51	0.69	0.91	0.66	0.7				
2. Other Vegetable Food		2.29	0.77	1.00	1.02	0.7				
B. Butter, Cheese, and Lard	0.17	0.88	0.88	0.17	0.64	0.7				
3. Butter, Cheese, and Lard 4. Flour	0.02	0.64	0.20	0.60	0.28	0.6				
5. Musical Instruments	0.88	0.52	0.59	0.67	0.67	0.5				
3. Wines		0.70	0.65	0.75	0.87	0.5				
7. Horses	0.08	0.13	0.44	0.88	0.71	0.5				
3. Various Stimulants		0.53	0.47	0.46	0.40	0.4				
D. Fruits, Dried	0.60	0.58	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.4				
O. Rice	0.53	0.46	0.37	0.51	0.43	0.4				
I. Jewellery and Plate	1.50	0.54	0.55	0.52	0.56	0.4				
2. Railway Material	1.27	1.57	1.37	3.30	1.89	0.4				
3. Gunpowder, Shot		0.26	0.23	0.20	0.29	0.8				
4. All other Articles	4.84	6.95	6.15	5.19	4.73	5.5				
TOTAL,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0				

## PRINCIPAL Articles of Import for Years 1882 and 1888-92—continued.

Per Head of Mean Population.

1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
86 5.04	64 0.22	60 9.49	61 7.06	68 0.48	51 5.52
22 8.34	19 4.36	15 3.69	18 8.66	21 8.74	15 8.31
26 10.67	14 3.10	16 8.99	17 10.06	13 2.40	13 9.78
3 0·61 9 1·84	4 9.54	4 9.24	8 1.29	8 6.27	8 0.16
4 8.47	4 7.10 4 10.15	9 1.79 5 6.49	9 10 17	10 4.40	7 6.27
7 11.62	7 2.33	5 6·49 6 8·23	6 3.80	5 4.68 5 11.02	5 11.58
5 10:15	5 5.45	6 0.29	5 10.06	6 3.12	5 7·98 5 2·51
1 10.13	6 1.26	4 8.63	5 2.74	6 9.07	4 10.80
0 0.34	5 2.00	4 8.92	4 7.23	5 6.84	3 8.69
	4 5.67	3 11 . 59	4 9.58	4 5.12	3 6.00
0 9.32	10 0.79	8 0.97	8 4.61	7 5.26	3 5.78
6 8.59	4 7.38	4 2.49	4 7.53	5 2.50	3 5.36
3 11·75 7 11·03	3 0.89	2 7.87	2 9.57	3 3.36	3 5.04
3 11.18	3 2.38 3 6.88	3 9.61	5 10.67	4 11.70	3 4.46
4 11.92	2 4.81	3 9.61 4 4.48	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 9.67	3 3.13
8 4.60	2 9.36	2 3.53	1 4.10	3 2.71 1 8.72	3 0.73 2 7.83
4 5.52	3 7.47	3 5.74	3 3.18	3 4.73	2 7.16
4 5.43	2 0.89	3 0.83	2 11.99	2 11.91	2 5.30
2 0.90	1 10.11	2 0.15	2 3.87	2 10.36	1 11.63
1 3.02	0 9.91	1 7.56	1 11.18	1 9.46	1 10.79
3 0.03	2 7.39	2 5.29	2 9.25	2 5.44	1 10.16
4 1.66 2 8.54	2 10.04	2 5.48	2 8.60	1 10.47	1 9.83
5 9.32	1 8·52 3 1·82	2 1.56	2 0.82	2 9.51	1 9.63
0 10.92	1 3.60	4 10.66	4 10.44	4 10.72	1 9.32
1 3.58	1 3.45	1 11.29	1 11.44	2 2·33 2 4·15	1 8·12 1 7·86
1 3.63	1 8.77	1 6.44	1 9.09	2 5.45	1 7.56
3 2.52	1 4.84	1 11.76	2 6.01	2 7.65	1 6.92
1 2.59	1 2.32	1 7.12	2 3.03	1 8.14	1 5.66
$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 9.03 \\ 0 & 5.52 \end{array} $	5 3.92	1 9.12	2 5.71	2 7.11	1 5.15
0 5.52	2 0.57	2 0.23	0 5.05	1 7.34	1 4.76
2 5.06	1 5.90 1 2.59	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 5.58 \\ 1 & 4.25 \end{array} $	1 5.99	0 8.43	1 2.74
3 2.16	1 7.42	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 8.00	1 8·21 2 2·51	1 1.09
0 2.77	0 3.73	1 0.00	2 2.20	2 2.51	1 1.02 0 11.99
1 5.46	1 2.88	1 0.92	1 1.65	1 0.05	0 10.69
1 7.68	1 4.16	1 0.28	1 2.30	1 2.88	0 10 03
1 5.33	1 0.84	0 10.27	1 3.36	1 0.98	0 9.94
4 1.19	1 2.92	1 3.22	1 3.50	1 4.93	0 9.83
3 5.60	3 7.99	3 1.17	8 2.59	4 9.26	0 9.74
0 3.42 13 3.03	0 7.24	0 6.30	0 5.92	0 8.89	0 8.82
19 9.09	16 2.22	14 1.53	12 10.50	11 11.71	10 10.87
273 10.01	232 11.18	229 5.53	247 10.56	253 0.36	195 5.03

#### IMPORTS AND DUTY.

Table showing the absolute and relative proportion of Dutiable and Free Goods under each Class of Imports for the Years 1890, 1891, 1892, also showing for each Class the Amount of Duty levied, together with the proportion per cent. relative to Dutiable Goods and to Dutiable and Free Goods.

1890.

	DUTIABLE GOODS.		FREE GOODS.		TOTAL IMPORTS.		Duty.	Per cent. proportion	Per cent. Duty to	Per cent. Duty on Dutiable
CLASS.	Amount.	Per cent. to Total.	Amount.	Per cent. to Total.	Amount.	Per cent. to Total.		of Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	and Free Goods.
I. Art and Mechanic Productions II. Textile Fabrics and Dress III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants. IV. Animal and Vegetable Substances V. Minerals and Metals VI. Live Animals and Plants VII. Miscellaneous and Indefinite	381,870	18·21 35·77 30·51 5·37 6·62  3·52	£ 149,049 46,041 14,664 42,092 216,741 114,965 62,527	23·07 7·13 2·27 6·52 33·55 17·79 9·67	£ 376,954 493,722 396,534 109,359 299,329 114,965 106,649	19·87 26·02 20·89 5·76 15·78 6·06 5·62	£ 30,848 55,849 209,680 20,825 8323 5466	39·54 9·32 3·70 38·49 75·76 100·00 58·74	13·54 12·48 54·91 30·96 10·08 	8·18 11·31 52·87 19·03 2·11  5·12
Total Duty less Drawbacks	1,251,423	100.00	646,089	100.00	1,897,512	100.00	330,991 329,06 <b>7</b>	34.05	26·44 26·30	17·44 17·34

VII. Miscellaneous and Indefinite  Total  Duty less Drawbacks	45,8 <b>3</b> 1 1,481,892 	3.09	15,564 63,795 570,072	43·29 2·73 11·19 100·00	328,539 121,283 109,626 2,051,964 	16·01 5·91 5·34	8535 12,538 5705 378,951 376,130	75·12 12·83 58·19 27·78	$ \begin{array}{c} 32 \cdot 22 \\ 10 \cdot 44 \\ 11 \cdot 86 \\ 12 \cdot 45 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 57 \\ 25 \cdot 38 \end{array} $	27·33 2·59 10·34 5·20 18·46 18·33
III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants. IV. Animal and Vegetable Substances V. Minerals and Metals, raw or only partly worked up VI. Live Animals and Plants VII. Miscellaneous and Indefinite	209,902 399,618 326,955 67,782 76,784 71,724 47,050 1,199,815	17·49 33·31 27·25 5·65 6·40 5·98 3·92	1892 116,397 33,774 10,428 19,697 53,474 2140 61,411 297,346	39·15 11·36 3·51 6·63 17·98 0·72 20·65	326,299 433,392 337,398 87,479 130,258 73,864 108,491 1,497,161	21·80 28·95 22·53 5·84 8·70 4·93 7·25	29,372 51,726 197,035 19,360 8504 10,297 6025 322,319	35·67 7·79 3·09 22·52 41·05 2·90 56·60	13·99 12·94 60·26 28·56 11·07 14·36 12·81	9·00 11·94 58·40 22·13 6·52 13·94 5·55

#### IMPORTS-VALUES.

Return showing the Total Value of Imports, and the Amount per Head of Population, under each Class of Article, for the Years 1882–1892.

Year.	Class I. Art and Mechanica Productions.	Class II. Textile Fabrics & Dress.	Classs III. Food, Drinks, and Stimulants.	Class IV. Animal & Vegetable Substances.	Class V. Minerals and Metals.	Class VI. Live Animals & Plants.	Class VII. Miscel- laneous Matters.	A11.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882	356,333		378,911	103,932	180,402	17,299	69,007	1,670,872
1883	429,061		400,281	90,658	219,090	22,718	83,469	1,832,637
1884	344,741		306,791	98,598	290,013	36,297	87,434	1,656,118
1885	367,380			104,708	180,761	75,150	91,602	1,757,486
1886	317,020			88,326	279,021	53,961	178,452	1,757,567
1887	311,318		356,625	98,486	245,771	62,781	69,164	1,596,817
1888	309,822			90,580	135,733	113,042	94,136	1,610,664
1889	333,218			101,983	154,539	96,906	77,708	1,611,035
1890	376,954			109,359	299,329	114,965	106,649	1,897,512
1891	432,498	549,413	399,020	111,790	328,539	121,283	109,626	2,051,964
1892	326,299	433,392	337,378	87,479	130,258	73,864	108,491	1,497,161
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				PER HE	AD.			
	1 s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.	1 s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1882	59 8	94 7	63 5	17 5	30 2	2 10	11 7	279 8
1883	70 2	96 1	65 6	14 10	35 10	3 9	13 8	299 10
1884.	55 0	78 5	49 0	15 9	46 3	5 9	14 0	264 2
1885	57 4		67 4	16 4	28 3	11 9	14 3	274 3
1886	. 48 7		45 4	13 6	42 9	8 4	27 4	269 3
1887	. 46 6		53 4	14 9	36 9	9 4	10 4	238 8 234 10
1888	. 45 2			13 3	19 10	16 6	13 8	234 10 229 8
1889	. 47			14 7	22 0	13 10	11 1 1 14 10	264 0
1890	. 52			15 3	41 8	16 0 16 3	14 10	275 6
1891	. 58 1			15 0	44 1	9 8	14 9	195 10
1892	. 42 8	3 56 8	44 2	11 5	17 1	9 8	14 2	130 10

## IMPORTS-DUTIES.

Return showing the Total Amount of Duty collected, and the Amount per Head of Population, under each Class of Article, for the Years 1882-1892.

		The Assessment Control of the Contro	WATER CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED AND THE PERSON	DARKEN DE KARAMINEN DE	MARKAGE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN 1999	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	COLUMN TO SERVICE DE LA COLUMN
Year.	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	v.	VI.	VII.	All.	Net.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882	31.185	55,474	174.770	16,858	8338	1750	5021	293,391	288,523
1883	37,131	59,333	174,465	16,146	8434	2237	4950	302,696	297,175
1884	28,277	45,893	157,737	15,941	7440	1961	5472	262,721	254,946
1885	27,970	48,251	175,177	17,804	7733		4083	281,018	276,100
1886	28,111	52,872	167,445	19,890	7429	•••	4448	280,195	276,265
1887	25,622	43,991	180,075	20,334	7742		4543	282,307	274,065
1888	26,773	50,787	193,814	18,365	6951		5111	301,801	297,912
1889	29,516	54,255	193,002	19,685	8292		5012	309,762	307,352
1890	30,848	55,849	209,680	20,825	8323		5466	330,991	329,067
1891	37,127	64,191	227,011	23,844	8535	12,538	5705	378,951	376,130
1892	29,372	51,726	197,035	19,360	8504	10,297	6025	322,319	318,388

## IMPORTS—DUTIES—continued.

PER HEAD.

Year.	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	All.	Net.*
1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1888 1889 1890 1892	s. d. 5 3 6 1 4 6 4 4 4 3 3 10 3 11 4 3 4 4 4 11 3 10	s. d. 9 3 9 9 7 4 7 6 8 1 6 7 7 5 7 9 7 9 8 8 6 9	s. d. 29 3 28 6 25 2 27 4 25 8 26 11 28 3 27 6 29 2 30 6 25 10	s. d. 2 11 2 8 2 6 2 9 3 1 3 1 2 8 2 10 2 11 3 2 2 6	s. d. 1 4 1 5 1 2 1 4 1 2 1 2 1 0 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	s. d. 0 4 0 4 0 4   1 8 1 4	s. d. 0 10 0 10 0 11 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 8 0 9	s. d. 49 2 49 7 41 11 43 10 42 11 42 3 44 0 44 2 46 1 50 10 42 2	s. d 48 4 48 8 40 8 43 1 42 4 40 11 43 5 45 10 50 6 41 8

<sup>\*</sup>Drawbacks deducted.

## Transport and Intercommunication.

#### SHIPPING.

External and local means of transport have greatly improved within the last ten years as shown hereafter by the large increase in shipping, the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, and the rapid development of local railway systems.

The following is a summary of the external Shipping trade, since the year

1882, entered and cleared :-

	Ves	sels, Numb	er.	Tonnage.			
Year.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	
1882	574 592 616 738 821 788 838 968 1007	877 713 724 618 584 603 727 693 502 473	1451 1305 1340 1356 1405 1391 1565 1661 1509 1578	281,907 345,432 498,946 564,131 596,372 637,295 668,536 794,857 852,219 960,224	135,511 125,690 115,252 113,675 96,057 98,004 107,742 117,389 99,028 84,382	417,418 471,122 614,198 677,806 692,429 755,299 776,978 912,246 951,247 1,044,606	
1892	1306	339	1645	1,076,601	60,539	1,137,140	
Increase since 1882 Ditto per cent Decrease since 1882 Ditto per cent	732 127·55 	538 61·34	194 13.37 	794,694 281·87	74,972 55·32	719,722 172 · 44	

The remarkable progress in the external shipping trade since 1882 is shown not so much by the absolute increase in the number of vessels—13·37 per cent. increase—as by the increased tonnage, 172·44 per cent., caused by the rapid substitution of steam for sailing vessels; the former having increased in number by 127·55 per cent., and in tonnage by 281·87 per cent.; the latter having declined in number 61·34 per cent., and in tonnage 55·32 per cent.

#### RAILWAYS.

The first line of railway in Tasmania—Launceston and Western, 45 miles in length—was opened on 5th February, 1871. It was built by a private company, but was taken over by the Government under a special arrange-

ment about a year after it was opened for traffic.

The Main Line of Railway, between Hobart and Evandale Junction,—122 miles—was also built by a private company, upon a guarantee from Government, limited to 5 per cent. on £650,000 for a period of thirty years. It was opened for traffic in March, 1876,\* and purchased by the Government towards the close of the year 1890 for a sum of £1,106,500. The line between Mount Bischoff Tin Mine and Emu Bay, 48 miles, is now the only

<sup>\*</sup> Not formally opened until 1st November, 1876.

railway in the possession of and worked by a private company. It was opened originally as a horse tramway, but was converted into a 3' 6" gauge railway in the year 1884. The Zeehan-Dundas line,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles, was constructed by a private company, but it is at present worked by Government.

The whole of the remainder of our railways projected afterwards, with the exception of the line just quoted, were constructed by the Government. The following is a chronological statement of the progress of railway development generally:—

	Miles.	Opened for traffic.
1. G. Launceston and Western, Launceston to Deloraine 2. G. Tasmanian Main Line Railway, Hobart to Evandale	45	10 Feb., 1871
Junction, with running powers to Launceston	122	1 Nov., 1876
3. C. Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff, Emu Bay to Waratah	48	14 July, 1884
4. G. Oatlands Branch, Parattah to Oatlands	41	13 May, 1885
5. G. Mersey Extension, Deloraine to Formby	371	30 May, 1885
6. G. Fingal Branch, Corners to Avoca	463	29 June, 1886
7. G. Derwent Valley Branch, Bridgewater to New		
Norfolk	15	1 Sept., 1887
8. G. Extension, ditto, New Norfolk to Glenora	91	27 July, 1888
9. G. Scottsdale Line, Launceston to Scottsdale	47	9 Aug., 1889
10. G. Chudleigh Branch, Deloraine to Chudleigh	$12\frac{1}{2}$	5 April, 1890
11. G. Extension, Formby to Ulverstone	111	8 July, 1890
12. G. Green Ponds Line—Brighton to Apsley	26	22 April, 1891
13. G. Sorell Railway—Bellerive to Sorell	$14\frac{1}{2}$	2 May, 1892.
14. G. Strahan-Zeehan Railway	$28\frac{1}{2}$	2 Feb. 1892.
15. C. Zeehan-Dundas Railway	$7\frac{1}{4}$	25 April, 1892.
Total to July, 1892 {Government	419¾ 55¼	
	488	
	475	
	(MONOCOOPING	

G. indicates Government Railways. C. indicates Company's Railway.

These 475 miles of railway are equivalent to 181 miles of line for every 10,000 square miles of territory; 310 miles for every 100,000 persons; or 364 persons to each mile of railway. Taking the size of the Colony into consideration, the progress made in opening up the country compares favourably with the larger sister colonies, where railways were established much earlier.

# PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES COMPARED, YEAR 1892.

The following summary shows that, in relation to area—the true mode of comparison—Tasmania ranks third among the Australasian group in the development of her Railway system:—

	Miles of Railway.	Miles of Railway of struct	Persons to each mile of	
	No.	Per 10,000 square miles.	Per 100,000 persons.	Railway.
1. Victoria1892	2977	339	255	392
2. New Zealand "	2239	214	344	290
3. Tasmania	475	181	310	322
4. New South Wales ,,	2599	84	217	461
5. Queensland	2406	36	571	175
6. South Australia ,	1721	19	519	193
7. Western Australia. ,,	1119	10.6	1907	52
Australasia 1892	13,536	42.8	340	294
1 1882	7682	24.3	264	378

### Results of Working the Tasmanian Railways.

The following summary gives particulars of the working of Tasmanian Railways—State and Private—since their introduction:—

ALL TASMANIAN RAILWAYS.—Analysis showing the General Results from working the various Lines from 1871 to 1892.

	Miles Cost of Construction.		Receipts.	Working	Train Miles	Rece	ipts.	Working	Expenses.	Per Cent. Working	Per Cent. Net Earn- ings or Loss
			Expenses.			Per Mile worked.	Per Train Mile.	Per Mile worked.	Expenses to Receipts.	to Capital Expenditure	
		£	£	£		s. d.	£	s. d.	£		
1871	45	426,279	12,629	12,038	1729	3 2.5	272.6	3 0.7	267.5	95.3	0.14
1872		426,279	13,636	13,786	1607	3 9.3	303.0	3 9.8	306.4	101.1	-0.03+
1873	45	426,279	17,093	13,652	1860	4 1.0	379.9	3 3.1	303.3	79.9	0.81
1874	45	427,946	18,325	15,630	2091	3 10.7	407.2	3 3.8	347.3	85.3	0.63
1875	45	429,604	19,436	16,213	1992	4 4.8	431.9	3 8.0	360.3	83.4	0.75
1876	167½*	1,498,486	37,450	44,619						119.1	-0.65
1877	1671	1,506,937	60,186	68,533	2046	3 6.2	359.3	4 0.0	409.2	113.8	-0.76
1878	$167\frac{1}{2}$	1,528,609	68,284	73,401	2200	3 8.6	408.8	3 11.9	439.5	106.9	-0.47
1879		1,541,194	71,311	71,447	2352	3 7.6	427.0	3 7.6	427.8	100.1	-0.06
1880		1,541,272	73,740	68,487	2400	3 8.1	441.5	3 5.0	410.0	92.8	0.34
1881		1,619,367	78,867	72,146	2406	3 11.1	472.2	3 7.0	432.0	91.4	0.41
1882		1,627,699	88,014	75,980	2425	4 4.2	527.0	3 9.0	454.9	86.3	0.74
1883		1,633,638	98,532	91,541	2482	4 8.9	588.3	4 4.8	546.5	92.3	0.42
1884		1,793,939	114,768	95,005	2600	4 6.2	532.6	4 1.3	444.3	82.8	1.10
1885		2,009,712	126,905	111,167	2217	4 9.2	528.8	4 2.1	463.2	87.6	0.78
1886		2,213,781	131,935	114,706	2130	4 5.9	478.0	3 10.8	415.6	86.9	0.77
1887		2,318,482	140,224	126,250	2177	4 0.4	439.6	3 7.6	395.8	90.0	0.60
1888		2,506,794	153,471	139,777	2406	3 11.4	475.1	3 7.1	432.7	91.0	0.50
1889		2,925,362	174,518	152,172	2358	4 3.3	504.3	3 8.7	439.8	87.1	0.76
1890		3,088,882	186,934	167,340	2208	4 2.9	468.5	3 9.6	419.4	89.5	0.63
1891		3,282,489	190,226	159,329	2257	4 0.5	456.4	3 4.63	382.3	83.8	0.63
1892	4673	3,689,372	195,297	172,046	2011	4 1.81	419.7	3 7.8	369.7	82.9	0.03

<sup>\* 167</sup>½ miles only open a portion of the year.

<sup>†</sup> In last column — indicates p. c. loss. Where no sign occurs p. c. profit is indicated.

The principal cause which operates in keeping down the aggregate profit on working is due to the large proportion of mileage opened within the last seven years. As much as 45.09 per cent. of the lines opened are under seven years old, and, as it requires at least a period of seven years for a railway to develop a profitable traffic, the stage has not yet arrived for showing profitable results. The effect, therefore, of the projection of this large proportion of our railways within the last seven years directly tends to conceal-the true progress made in the older lines which, if reckoned with care by themselves, are now probably realising a profit of more than 3 per cent. on capital. This is a common experience in all new countries, and is the main cause why Australasian Railways as a whole only realized 3 per cent. or thereabout on capital for the year 1891, there being about 40 per cent. of the railways represented by lines constructed in thinly populated areas within the last few years. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that when the proper time is allowed for the new railways to develop, all our railways will yield receipts which will fully cover both working expenses and interest on capital.

## Postal and Telegraphic Communication.

In no other way can the trade of the Country be so sensitively indicated as by the Returns of the Post and Telegraph Departments. The following summary of the business transacted in the years 1882 and 1892 shows the wonderful expansion which has taken place within the last decade:—

			INCREASE.		
	1892.	1882.	Actual.	Per cent.	
Post Office —					
Offices No.	245	209	136	65.1	
Letters, Packets, News-					
papers, &c No.	11,968,346	5,847,505	6,110,841	104.5	
Revenue£	54,736	22,917	31,819	138.8	
Telegraphs—					
Miles poles No.	1856	915	941	102.8	
Offices No.	230	76	154	202.6	
		183,524	135.810	74.0	
Messages No.	319,334			75.7	
Revenue £	14,494	8248	6246	10 1	

The increase in business is extraordinary within the decade; the Post Office business having increased by 104.5 per cent., and the Telegraph business by 74.0 per cent. Nor, as an indicator of progress in the means of communication, must we ignore the Telephone system, introduced within the same period. At the close of 1891 all the important places of business in Hobart, Launceston, and New Norfolk were connected with the Telephone Centres of Exchange. The total number of circuits in 1892 was 711; length of wire,  $555\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Rentals, annual, £4562.

#### ROADS.

There are now 5781 miles of Roads in the Colony, maintained at a cost of £36,151 (1892), or at an average cost of £6.25 per mile. More than one-third of the mileage is macadamized. The remainder are country by-roads, which are formed only.

#### ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

The principal thoroughfares of the City of Hobart connecting the important suburbs of Sandy Bay, Cascades, New Town (Glenorchy), have been laid with electric tramways.

## Current Rates of Wages, House Rents, &c.

### RATES OF WAGES.

Comparative Return showing the Rates of Wages during the Years 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1892, as far as can be ascertained from the Statistics of the Colony.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1892.
Agricultural Labour:							
Ploughmen, per week				8/ to 20/	10/ to 18/	10/ to 25/	10/ to 20/
Farm Labourers, ordinary, ditto				6/ to 10/	7/ to 13/	10/ to 20/	10/ to 20/
Reapers, per acre				7/ to 10/	7/6 to 16/	6/ to 15/	7/6 to 14/
Mowers, ditto	•••			2/6 to 5/	2/6 to 6/	2/ to 7/6	2/ to 14/
Pastoral Labour—*							
Shepherds, per annum				25l to 40l	25l to 40l	30l to 50l	301 to 601
Shearers, per 100 sheep				8/ to 16/	11/6 to 20/	10/ to 20/	12/ to 19/
Artisan & other general Skilled		<b>经货票</b> 处于					
Labour—†							
Blacksmiths, per diem			•••	5/ to 10/	5/ to 11/	6/ to 10/	5/ to 10/
Bootmakers, ditto				5/ to 9/6	5/ to 8/	5/6 to 8/	5/ to 7/
Bricklayers, ditto	6/ to 7/	5/	6/ to 10/6	5/ to 10/	7/ to 11/	7/ to 12/	5/ to 11/
Carpenters, ditto	6/ to 7/	5/ to 6/	5/6 to 10/	6/ to 8/	7/ to 11/	7/ to 12/	6/ to 10/
Engineers, ditto				5/ to 10/	9/ to 13/6	9/ to 11/	8/6 to 10/
Joiners, ditto	6/6 to 8/	5/4 to 6/	6/6 to 10/	6/ to 8/	6/6 to 10/	7/ to 12/	7/ to 11/
Masons—							
Cutters, ditto	6/ to 8/	4/9 to 5/7	7/ to 12/	5/6 to 10/	7/ to 12/	6/6 to 12/	7/ to 11/
Builders, ditto	7/6 to 8/6	5/6 to 6/10	6/6 to 12/	5/3 to 10/	6/6 to 11/	8/ to 12/	7/ to 12/
Painters, ditto	5/6 to 7/6	5/2 to 5/6	6/ to 10/9	5/ to 8/	6/ to 9/	5/6 to 12/	6/ to 11/
Plasterers, ditto	6/ to 7/6	4/3 to 5/	7/ to 10/	5/ to 10/	5/ to 11/	6/ to 10/	7/ to 10/
Plumbers, ditto	6/6 to 8/6	4/6 to 8/	6/6 to 13/	6/ to 9/	8/ to 12/	8/ to 10/	8/ to 9/
Saddlers, ditto				5/ to 10/	5/6 to 9/	5/ to 10/	6/ to 10/

Comer nor month				2l to 4l 10	3l to 6l	4l to 7l	3l to 6l
Seamen, per month				5/6 to 8/	5/ to 8/	6/ to 8/	5/ to 8/
Tanners, per diem	***	•••			6/6 to 10/	6/ to 12/	7/ to 11/
Wheelwrights, ditto	•••	•••	•••	5/3 to 8/	0/0 10 10/	0, 00 12,	
Railways—†						01 += 101	Cl to 101
Guards, per diem						6/ to 10/	6/ to 10/
Porters, ditto					•••	2/6 to 10/	3/3 to 10/
Enginemen, ditto			•••		•••	10/ to 14/	9/ to 11/
Platelayers, ditto			•••			****	5/6 to 6/
Gangers, ditto						5/6 to 8/	7/6 to 8/
Drivers, ditto					•••	10/ to 14/	9/ to 14/
Firemen, ditto						7/ to 9/	7/ to 8/
Fitters, ditto						9/ to 13/	10/ to 12/
Turners, ditto						9/ to 11/	10/ to 12/
turnous, areas							
Miscellaneous Labour—†						F1 40 101	5/ to 10/
Bakers					***	5/ to 12/	
Butchers, per diem	•••				5/ to 8/	5/ to 12/	5/ to 8/4
Millers, ditto				5/ to 8/	6/ to 8/	5/ to 9/6	2/ to 10/
Miners, ditto	•••				7/6 to 8/4	7/ to 10/	6/ to 9/
						F14- 101	E1 +0 01
Quarrymen, ditto	4/8 to 5/6	3/9 to 4/	4/ to 9/	5/ to 7/	5/ to 7/	5/ to 10/	5/ to 9/
Day Labourers, ordinary, ditto				3/ to 5/	4/ to 7/	4/ to 9/	4/ to 7/6
Servants—*						241 1001	0774-87
Coachmen, per annum				201 to 401	18l to 50l	25l to 100l	25l to 75l
Grooms, ditto				18l to 35l	22l 10  to 45l	20l to 75l	201 to 601
Gardeners, ditto				16l to 30l	20l to 45l	20l to 100l	20l to 100l
							207 . 207
Cooks, ditto				16l to 30l	201 to 401	12l to 78l	201 to 521
Laundresses, ditto				201 to 251	18l to 35l	25l to 52l	20l to 45l
General Servants, ditto				157 to 251	16l to 36l	14l to 52l	16l to 40l
General Der vanus, ditto							
Housemaids, ditto				167 to 207	12l to 20l	18l to 52l	187 to 351
Nursemaids, ditto	***			12l to 30l	121 10/ to 251	10l to 20l	8l to 20l
Nuisemaius, uitto	•••						
		-	MAN TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY OF	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	THE RESIDENCE IN COLUMN 2	AND MADE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Indication investment or the last of the l

<sup>\*</sup> With rations.

<sup>†</sup> Without rations.

# HOUSE RENT, &c. IN HOBART AND LAUNCESTON, AND IN SUBURBS.

	Hobart.	Launceston.
3 Rooms, per week.  Ditto, with Garden. 4 or 5 Rooms, per week.  Ditto, with Kitchen and Garden, ditto Larger Houses, per year. Superior ditto, ditto Board and Lodging, per week.	5s. to 7s. 6d. 8s. to 10s. 10s. to 12s. 13s. to 15s. £40 to £50 £60 to £100 15s. to 25s.	6s. to 8s. 8s. to 9s. 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. 12s. to 17s. 6d. £45 to £75 £75 to £100 14s. to 25s.

## Production.

## AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the principal Crops and the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in the Colony during the last decade:—

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.—Decennial Summary for Years 1883-84 to 1892-3.

ACREAGE.

Year.	Land in Crop.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Potatoes.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1883-4	140,375	41,301	3205	23,160	41,414	9601
1884-5	146,327	34,091	5646	28,956	44,735	9037
1885-6	144,761	30,266	6833	29,247	41,693	11,073
1886-7	152,388	35,322	2749	21,607	47,269	16,084
1887-8	150,140	40,498	3766	21,169	44,562	16,394
1888-9	172,189	40,657	4670	33,834	52,521	13,653
1889-90	189,959	49,055	4446	40.169	50,913	17,015
1890-1	157.376	39,452	4376	20,740	45,381	20,133
1891-2	168.121	47,584	2650	28,360	45,445	16,393
1892-3	179,396	58.897	3929	22.976	46,070	16,535

## PRODUCTION.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1883-4	732,718	81,962	634,354	53,421	34,509
1884-5	654,638	167,036	829,611	55,587	39,503
1885-6	524.353	176,466	784.325	51.872	53,521
1886-7	632,573	61.585	560,622	50,178	75,773
1887-8	675,069	52,240	385,195	50,901	42,526
1888-9	819,497	109,979	946,354	58,290	66,721
1889-90	756,639	105,574	1.148.935	73,859	72,275
1890-1	642,980	99.842	519.395	52,021	73,158
1891-2	930,680	71.686	876,573	67,164	63,100
1892-3	1.018.550	80,205	631,746	53,544	60,245

# AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL INDUSTRIES.—continued. AVERAGES.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1883-4	17.74	25.57	27.39	1.29	3.59
1884-5	19.20	29.68	28.65	1.22	4.37
1885-6	17.32	25.83	26.82	1.24	4.83
1886-7	17.91	22.40	25.94	1.06	4.71
1887-8	16.42	13.87	18.19	1.14	2.59
1888-9	20.15	23.55	27.97	1.11	4.88
1889-90	15.43	23.75	28.60	1.45	4.25
1890-1	16.29	22.86	25.04	1.14	3.63
1891-2	19.71	27.05	30.91	1.47	3.84
1892-3	17.29	20.41	27.50	1.16	3.64

#### LIVE STOCK.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.*	Pigs.	
1883-4	26,840	130,525	1,831,069†	55,774	
1884-5	27,188	128,834	1,720,027	57,303	
1885-6	28,610	138,642	1,648,627	67,395	
1886-7	29,684	148,665	1,609,046	73,118	
1887-8	29,528	147,092	1,547,242	52,408	
888-9	29,238	142,019	1,430,065	43,227	
1889-90	29,778	150,004	1,551,429	58,632	
1890-1	31,165	162,440	1,619,256	81,716	
1891-2	31,312	167,788	1,664,118	73,520	
1892-3	31,976	170,085	1,623,338	59,267	

<sup>\*</sup> Including Stock on Islands in Bass Straits.

<sup>†</sup> Sheep on Islands estimated at 14,000.

Note.—The number of persons from whom Schedules are stated to have been obtained: 1882—8642; 1883—8977; 1884—9902; 1885—10,166; 1886—10,007; 1887—10,167; 1888—10,855; 1889—10,649; 1890—11,345; 1891—11,228; 1892—11,714.

#### PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1892, and 1893.

The following Summary enables us to gauge more accurately the general tendencies as regards the principal crops over a period of 33 years:—

а	/	~	0	1.	1

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	1893.
1. Yield of Wheat, bushels 2. ,, Oats, bushels 3. ,, Barley, bushels 4. ,, Potatoes, tons 5. ,, Turnips, tons 6. ,, Hops, lbs. , 7. ,, Apples, bushels 8. , Pears, bushels	1,415,896	896,881	750,040	756,639	937,680	1,018,550
	926,418	691,250	439,446	1,148,935	876,573	631,746
	126,605	161,729	169,156	105,574	71,686	80,205
	33,589	36,028	32,548	73,859	63,100	60,245
	5829	8342	10,294	20,326	21,225	23,285
		785,977	644,273	685,031	624,726	377,885
	118,810	147,614	155,237	503,013	604,255	391,912
	22,049	27,553	22,086	29,828	65,075	27,543

From these figures it is evident that the attention formerly given to wheat-growing is now more profitably directed to root crops; both Potatoes and Turnips showing a very great expansion since 1860. Fruit-growing also has made wonderful progress within this period; and now that the English market is open to us, it is likely that this industry will still more rapidly improve. The backward condition of wheat-growing in this colony hitherto is a matter to be deplored, as during the last five years the local supply has failed to meet the demands of the local market. The importations of Wheat and Flour during the year 1892 alone represent 179,322 Wheat bushels, valued at £37,868. It is gratifying to find, however, that the production for the last season (1892-3) is in excess of local requirements by 7808 bushels, or 0.05 bushels per head of population. This is the first occasion for many years in which local production of breadstuffs has sufficed for home requirements.

## Hay and Grass.

		n portion in Crop t for grazing.	Hay.		
Year.	Acres.	Acres per head of Population.	Acres.	Acres per head of Population.	
	No.		No.		
1860	65,455	.75	31,837	•36	
1870	172,847	1.72	33,612	•33	
1880	232,511	2.03	33,615	-28	
1889-90	298,395	2.09	50,913	•35	
1890-91	359,798	2.48	45,381	•31	
1891-92	348,809	2.34	45,445	.30	
1892-93	356,037	2.33	46,070	•30	

Live Stock.

From the foregoing table it is manifest that enterprise in other directions than that of pure tillage has been making satisfactory progress; for the lands devoted to grazing purposes have advanced upon the whole more rapidly than the growth of population. This is also borne out by reference to the number of Live Stock in each year since 1860.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Milch Cows kept for Dairy purposes.	Acres in permanent Grasses.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	21,034	83,366	31,290	1,700,930		
1870	22,679	101,459	49,432	1,349,775		
1880	25,267	127,187	48,029	1,783,611		132,969
1890	31,165	129,251	81,716	1,619,256	33,189	201,060
1891-92	31,312	134,101	73,520	1,664,118	33,687	208,596
1892-93	31,976	135,072	59,267	1,623,338	35,013	217,905
		Per He	ead of Popula	ation.		
1860	•24	.95	.35	1 19.38		
1870	·23	1.01	•49	13.40		
1880	.22	1.11	•42	15.54		1.15
1890	·21	.90	.56	11.14	-22	1.38
1891-92	•21	.90	.48	11.17	•22	1.40
1892-93	·21	.88	.39	10.62	•23	1.43

The above comparative table upon the whole shows that, as regards Cattle and Pigs, the development has far exceeded the proportional growth of population. Horses have increased nearly in the same ratio as population, while sheep have decreased very considerably up to the year 1888, from which point of time there has been a tendency to increase.

#### Dairy Farming.

No figures for the earlier years are available as regards Dairy Farming; but in the seven years ending 31st March, 1893, there has been an increase of 6508 milch cows, or 22.83 per cent., showing that in this very important branch of the farmer's industry rapid progress is being made,—the rate of increase being considerably above that of the rate of population increase. The importance of this branch of the farming industry, like all other products locally consumed, is apt to be overlooked, as it does not find a place in the ordinary trade statistics. It is estimated, however, that the dairy produce for the last year represented a value of £350,130, i.e., in itself it represents

nearly the total value of all mining products for the same year.

Seeing that there are so many conflicting elements to be taken into consideration in forming an estimate of the progress of the Farming and Pastoral industries over the period of Thirty years, we can only grasp the general results by tabulating approximately the values of all products, say at a common rate for each product. If in this way we tabulate the results of the years 1860, 1892, and 1893 at the market rates current in Hobart in the year 1889, we have a fixed measure for fairly estimating the value of the products for the respective years, and we are thereby better enabled to judge of the ultimate tendency and progress being made from the commercial point of view. It is not to be expected that such an estimate can be depended upon for giving absolutely accurate results, but for relative purposes it may be confidently trusted; and even as regards absolute accuracy, the figures will not be far from the truth as regards the value of products when placed in the market.

Summary showing approximately the Relative value of Agricultural and Pastoral Produce for the Years 1859-1860, 1891-92, and 1892-93.

	1859-60.	1891-92,	1892-93
Agricultural Produce—	£	£	£
Wheat	353,974	234,420	254,637
Barley	28,487	16,129	18,046
Oats	127,382	120,530	86,865
Other Cereals	21,485	55,856	42,540
Potatoes	125,958	236,625	225,919
Other Root Crops	62,889	103,602	116,136
Hay	276,520	268,656	214,176
Hops		31,236	18,894
Apples	29,702	150,851	97,978
Pears	6061	17,895	7574
Other Fruits	10,000	22,507	18,082
Total Agricultural Produce	1,042,541	1,258,307	1,100,847
Pastoral Produce—			
Milk, Butter, and Cheese	168,440	336,870	350,130
Cattle	86,157	186,632	196,949
Sheep	80,520	156,010	152,187
Pigs	78,225	183,800	148,167
Horses	16,824	25,048	25,576
Wool exported and consumed locally	370,427	430,835	338,960
Live Stock exported	11,061	52,445	46,002
Total Pastoral Produce	811,654	1,371,640	1,257,971
Grand Total	1,854,195	2,629,947	2,358,818
Grand Total per Head of Population	21.13	17.64	15.43
Agricultural Produce ditto Pastoral Produce ditto	11·88 9·25	8·44 9·20	7·20 8·23

As population increases in a young country, the non-agricultural element assumes larger proportions relatively to the whole. It cannot be expected, therefore, that the rate per head of Agricultural and Pastoral products in the later years will be equal to that of the earlier and more purely Agricultural period.

Thus, the value per head of the combined products in 1893 is £15.43, being less than in 1860 by £5.70 per head. It is evident, also, that Pastoral products have decreased relatively and absolutely, being £1.02 per head below the year 1860. This, again, bears out the general conclusion that the backward state of some forms of Agriculture have been counterbalanced to a great extent by greater enterprise in Pastoral matters.

### MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

THE two following Tables give a brief account of the Mining Industries for the years 1882 and 1888 to 1892, and for other Industries for the year 1892:—

General Return.—Mines and Quarries for Years 1882-8-9-90-91-92.

AND COMMENTAL PROPERTY OF THE	- XVIII ON THE PARTY OF THE PAR			The state of the s		Martin and Description and State of Sta
	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
GOLD.						
Number of Men employed	1591	893	1128	1009	1056	1241
Quantity raised ounces	49,122	39,611	32,332	23,451	39,203	45,110
Value of Gold produced £	187,337	147,154	119,702	87,114	149,816	174,070
SILVER (Argentiferous Lead.)						
Number of Mines returning information			11	13	14	26
Number of Men employed		34	71	122	335	341
Quantity of Ore raised tons		417	415	2053	4810	9326
Value of Products£		5838	7044	26,487	52,284	45,502
COPPER.						
Number of Mines returning information		1	1	1		
Number of Men employed		8	6	6		
Quantity of Ore raised tons		100	50	5		
Value of Products£			300	17		
TIN.						
Number of Mines returning information	209	176	82	117	122	164
Number of Men employed	2311	1912	2227	1592	1443	2280
Quantity of Ore raised tons	5596	5245	5550	4714	4322	4663
Value of Products*£	356,713	356,660	321,900	278,597	261,915	256,083

<sup>\*</sup> General market value.

## MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—continued.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
COAL.	7					
Number of Men employed	56	104	134	191	197	170
Quantity of Coal raised tons	8803	41,577	40,300	53,812	45,524	35,669
Value of Products †£	6228	41,577	40,300	53,812	45,524	35,669
STONE.				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Number of Quarries returned	29	26	32	19	27	22
Number of Men employed		96	128	103	126	80
Quantity of Stone raised :-						
Bluestone cub. ft.			2600		•••	
,, tons	6552					
Limestone tons	24,700	1808	2028	3207	5051	2578
Lime bushels	•••		•••			
,, tons						
Freestone, Flagstone, Building Stone cub. ft.	114,550	230,442	126,883	115,873	93,838	89,053
loads					1700	780
Rubble or Metal				197,100	246,780	116,262
,, tons	780		12,469§	5150‡	2000	
Value of Products.						
Bluestone£	1638		13			
Lime£	1080	2150	2449	2810	1849	1150
Building Stone£	8144	3831	3189	3794	4519	4224
Rubble or Metal£	590	2165	2529	2430	4429	1692
W W M						
TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF MINES AND	561 700	550 975	107 106	499 077	500 996	519 200
QUARRIES £	561,730	559,375	497,426	433,877	520,336	518,390

† Local market value.

‡ Dray loads.

§ Tons.

|| Also 15,132 sup. ft.

# Summary of Principal Mines and Manufacturing Industries, 1892. MINES AND QUARRIES.

			Estimated Value of						
	Number of Establish- ments, &c.	Hands employed.	Products.	Lands, Buildings, and Equipment.					
authorite street and the street street and street street and stree			£	£					
Gold Mining	*	1241	174,070						
Tin	164	1650	256,083						
Silver	26	341	45,502						
Copper									
Coal	*	170	35,669						
Quarries	22	80	7066						
Total Mines and Quarries	212	3482	518,390						

### MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS.

Saw-mills	58	596	95,501	123,560
Bark-mills	11	80	37,801	7515
Brick-yards and Potteries	38	201	27,434	26,379
Engineering Establishments	18	238	53,391	50,200
Tanneries and Fellmongeries	23	134	70,664	25,430
Soap and Candle Manufactories.	4	59	32,011	14,000
Woollen Mills	3	68	12,250	20,200
Gas Works	3			201,500
Flour Mills	32	100	177,200	45,390
Jam Manufactories	7	134	17,987	24,790
Breweries	11	83	203,686	38,097
Total Manufactories	208	1693	727,925	577,061
GRAND TOTAL	420	5175	1,246,315	577,061

<sup>\*</sup> Not supplied.

### Finance.

Although the Expenditure of the Colony has been largely increased during the last ten years, mainly on account of the interest on Loans raised for the construction of Railways, Roads, and Harbours, the Revenue has more than sufficed to meet the increasing demands made upon it; for during the years 1880-1883 such was the buoyancy of sources of Revenue that the Government actually reduced the imposts upon tea and many other articles of general consumption, and, although between the years 1884-1888 the Revenue thus crippled failed to keep up with the rapidly increasing Expenditure, it is satisfactory to find that it was practically level with the increase of Expenditure in 1889; and in 1890 and 1891 the greater ratio of increase in Revenue enabled the Treasurer to show a surplus of £35,354 and £31,639 respectively over the highest two years' expenditure that has yet been reached in this Colony.

The following table shows the relation of General Revenue to General Expenditure during the last Fourteen years, together with Estimates for years 1893-94:—\*

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Excess of Revenue above Ex- penditure.	Net Excess of Expenditure above Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
1879*	375,570	481,216		105,646
1880*	442,158	415,196	26,962	
1881*	505,006	463,684	41,322	
1882*	550,765	500,801	49,964	
1883*	562,066	533,330	28,736	
1884*	549,741	577,876		28,135
1885*	571,397	585,767		14,370
1886*	568,924	584,756		15,832
1887*	594,976	668,759		73,783
1888*	640,068	709,486		69,418
1889*	678,909	681,674		2,765
1890*	758,100	722,746	35,354	
1891*	883,198	851,559	31,639	
1892	787,764	919,801		132,037
	8,468,642	8,696,651		228,009
		Treasurer's Esti	mates.	
1893	733,545	884,954		151,409†
1894	761,106	825,025†		63,919†
Aggregate 16 years.	9,963,293	10,406,630		443,337†

<sup>\*</sup> Including Stock Act Fund.

The following statement shows the extent of the increase in General Revenue and Expenditure during the last decade:—

 $<sup>\</sup>dagger$  Excluding the influence of the new taxation proposals, which reduces the excess of expenditure considerably.

	Actu	ial.	Per :	Head.	Per cent.	to Total.	Increase in	Ten Years
	1882.	1892.	1882.	1892.	1882.	1892.	Per cent.	Per Head
REVENUE.	£	£	· 1	s. d.				s. d.
Taxation—	288,522	318,388	s. d. 47 9	s. d. 41 8	52.39	40.42	10.35	3 11
Customs		17,646	2 5	2 4	2.62	2.24	22.27	0 5
Excise	14,432 67,901	102,102	11 3	13 4	12.32	12.96	50.37	4 6
Other laxes	07,001	102,102	11 0	101				
Total Taxation	370,855	438,136	61 5	57 4	67.33	55.62	18.14	8 10
Special Public Services—	05.270	150 410	4 7	23 4	5.00	22.65	548.35	19 9
Railways	27,513	178,410	4 7 5 5	8 3	5.97	8.02	92.16	4 0
Post and Telegraph	32,875	63,174		2 4	3.78	2.25	14.95	-0 5
Other Public Services	20,832	17,717	3 5	2 4	0 10	2 20	14 30	0 0
Total Special Public Services	81,220	259,301	13 5	33 11	14.75	32.92	219.26	23 4
Lands, Buildings, and Public Investments-	40.000	10.005			F. 0F	5.36	- 2.38	0 2
Land Sales	43,236	42,205	7 2	5 6	7·85 6·11	3.25	-23.91	-1 0
Rentals	33,668	25,616	5 7	3 4		1.29	$\frac{-23}{172.61}$	0 10
Investments, &c	3739	10,193	0 7	1 4	0.68	1.29	172 01	0 10
Total Lands, Buildings, &c	80,643	78,014	13 4	10 2	14.64	9.90	- 3.26	0 4
Other sources	18,047	12,313	3 0	1 8	3.28	1.56	-31.85	-0 9
Total Revenue	550,765	787,764	91 2	103 1	100.00	100.00	42.90	31 1
Expenditure.	100.100	200	01.10	CO CO	20.20	00.46	41.00	10 8
General Administration	192,108	271,050	31 10	35 5	38.36	29.46	132.44	12 1
Railways	69,505*	161,553*	11 6	21 2	13.88	17.56	78.44	4 10
Post and Telegraph	47,339	84,471	7 10	11 1	9.45	10.29	9.31	1 2
Other Public Services	86,562	94,619	14 4	12 4	17.29		192.65	26 6
Interest on Public Debt	105,287	308,108	17 5	40 4	21.02	33.50	192 00	20 0
Total Expenditure	500,801	919,801	82 11	120 4	100.00	100.00	83.67	54 10
Surplus	49,964	-132,037	8 3	-17 3		all substantions are all the co-	-360.26	-23 6

<sup>\*</sup> Includes Tasmanian Main Line Railway guarantee, £32,500, besides ordinary working expenses.

NET REVENUE-Years 1876 and 1882 to 1892.

	1876.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
TAXATION. Customs Excise	£ 185,011	£ 288,522 14,432	£ 297,175 15,058	£ 254,946 13,844	£ 276,100 14,438	£ 276,265 14,258	£ 274,065 15,492	£ 297,912 15,171	£ 307,352 15,672	£ 329,067 15,636	£ 376,131 17,327	£ 318,388 17,646
Land, Police Rate, and Dividend Tax Other Taxes	3673 21,927	33,486 34,416	39,157 37,017	36,156 39,246	40,136 35,444	48,033 32,988	49,861 36,083	51,364 41,360	60,241 39,378	60,871 48,857	63,058 45,623	61,801 40,301
Total Taxation	210,611	370,856	388,407	344,192	366,118	371,544	375,501	405,807	422,643	454,431	502,139	438,136
Buildings, Land, &c. Rents Sales of Crown Lands Miscellaneous	13,871 21,402	33,667 43,236 326	27,670 42,461 515	18,706 50,544 1512	21,304 48,820 1361	20,733 45,158 2171	22,512 47,317 1451	30,725 49,220 2666	25,003 49,166 1930	35,805 47,319 939	45,460 42,044 1089	25,615 42,205 288
Total Buildings, Land, &c	35,273	77,229	70,646	70,762	71,485	68,062	71,280	82,611	76,099	84,063	88,593	68,108
All other Receipts, less Receipts from Railways, Post and Telegraphs, and Fees of Depart- ments	30,275	19,965	15,609	29,760	18,035	14,591	15,689	16,036	16,244	27,177	20,311	16,749
Total Net Revenue	276,159	468,050	474,662	444,714	455,638	454,197	462,470	504,454	514,986	565,671	611,043	523,993
Total Net Expenditure	291,032	418,086	445,926	472,849	470,824	470,048	536,653	573,872	517,751	530,317	579,403	655,727
(Surplus		49,964	28,736							35,354	31,640	
Revenue { Deficits	14,873	•••		28,135	15,186	15,851	74,183	69,418	2765	•••	•••	131,731

NET REVENUE—Years 1876 and 1882 to 1892, per Head.

	1876.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
TAXATION. Customs Excise	s. d. 35 5	8. d. 48 4 2 5	s. d. 48 7 2 6	s. d. 40 7 2 2	s. d. 43 1 2 3	s. d. 42 4 2 2	s. d. 40 11 2 4	s. d. 43 5 2 3	s. d. 43 8 2 2	s. d. 45 10 2 2	s. d. 50 6 2 4	s. d. 41 8 2 4
Land, Police Rate, and Dividend Tax Other Taxes	0 8 4 2	5 7 5 9	6 5 6 0	5 9 6 3	6 3 5 6	7 4 5 1	7 5 5 5	7 6 6 0	8 7 5 7	8 6 6 9	8 6 6 1	8 1 5 3
Total Taxation	40 3	62 1	63 6	54 9	57 1	56 11	56 1	59 2	60 0	63 3	67 5	57 4
Buildings, Lands, &c. Rents Sales of Crown Lands Miscellaneous	2 8 4 1	5 8 7 3	4 6 6 11 0 1	3 0 8 0 0 3	3 4 7 7 0 3	3 2 6 11 0 4	3 4 7 1 0 3	4 6 7 2 0 5	3 7 7 0 0 3	5 0 6 7 0 1	6 2 5 7 0 2	3 4 5 6 0 1
Total Buildings, Lands, &c	6 9	12 11	11 6	11 3	11 2	10 5	10 8	12 1	10 10	11 8	11 11	8 11
All other Receipts, less Receipts from Railways, Post and Telegraphs, and Fees of Depart- ments	5 10	3 4	2 7	4 9	2 10	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 4	3 10	2 9	2 1
Total Net Revenue	52 10	78 4	77 7	70 9	71 1	69 7	69 1	73 7	73 2	78 9	82 1	68 4
Total Net Expenditure	55 8	70 0	72 11	75 2	73 5	72 1	80 2	83 8	73 7	73 10	77 10	85 9
Surplus		8 4	4 8		9					4 11	4 3	
Revenue { Deficits	2 10			4 8	2 4	2 6	11 0	10 1	0 5			17 5

NET Revenue Expenditure per Head, Years 1876 and 1882-1892.

	18	76.	18	82.	188	33.	188	34.	18	85.	188	B6.	1887	.18	88.	18	89.	18	90.	18	91.	18:	92.
General Administration	s. 8	d. 2	s. 9	d. 9	s. 9	d. 9	s. 9		s. 9	d. 11	s. 10	d. 3	s. d. 10 1		d.		d. 11	s. 9	d. 11	s. 10		s. 10	d. 9
veys, and other Public Services	. 7	2	14	2	13	2	13	9	10	4	10	5	12 2	18	3 1	7	7	7	6	10	3	8	3
Less Fees of Departments	15 1	4 11	23 3	11 2	22 2	11 5	23 2	8 0	20 2	3 6	20 2	8 7	22 3 2 7	24		17 2	6	17 2	5 9	21 3	2 3	19	0 8
Total General Administra- tion Public Works De- partments	13	5	20	9	20	6	21	8	17	9	18	1	19 8	20	10	15	5	14	8	17	11	17	4
Law and Protection— Judicial and Legal Police Gaols and Penal Establish-	2 2	2 8	2 2	11 9	3 2	0 10	3 2	111	3 3	1 0	3 2	4 8	3 4 2 9	3 2		3 2		3 2	2 8	3 2	2 11	3	3 0
ments Defences Miscellaneous		8	1 1 0	9 0 3	2 1 0	0 9 4	1 1 0	9 5 3	1 2 0	7 3 2	1 1 0	6 6 3	1 4 1 7 0 3	1 1 0		1 1 0	2 6 3*	1 1 0	2 9 3	1 1 0	0 11 3	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$	0 6 4
Aid to Municipalities for Police purposes	0	10	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	0 10	(	11	0	9	0	6	0	5	0	4
	9	4	9	8	10	11	10	6	11	1	9	10	10 1	10	7	9	8	9	6	9	8	10	5
Religion, Science, and Education. Hospitals and Charitable Insti-	4	9	4	11	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	5 6	5	5 10	5	10	5	11	6	1	6	9
tutions Aid to Road Trusts Road Reserve Fund	8 2	5 0	7 1 2	10 6 0	8 2 2	0 2 2		10 11 9	8 2 2	2 4 6	8 0 2	1 4 4	9 1 2 2 2 4	8 6% 6%	11	7 1 2	11 8 9	7 1 2	6 8 8	7 1 2	8 7 4	7 1 2	6 8 5
	15	2	16	3	17	8	18	9	18	4	16	0	19 1	19	) 11	18	2	17	9	17	8	18	4

Railways, Post, and Telegraphs— Railways Post Telegraphs	3 } 5	0 9	3 (5) 2	0 4 7	3 5 2	8 7 9	3 6 2	3 0 10	4 6 2	10 0 9	5 5 2	10 11 7	7 6 2	5 4 10	8 6 3	4 3 0	8 6 3	3 4 0	12 6 3	0 5 0	19 6 3	0 9 10	21 7 3	
Total Gross Expenditure	8	9.	10	11	12	0	12	1	13	7	14	4	16	7	17	7	17	7	21	5	30	5	32	2
Less Receipts—Railways Post Telegraphs	3 3 0	7 9 6	4 4 1	7 2 4	4 4 1	10 1 6	4 4 1	7 2 5	5 5 1	6 5 8	7 4 1	0 8 8	5	11 1 10	8 5 2	9 4 1	10 5 2	10 8 1	14 5 2	4 10 6	22 6 3	7 1 7	33 5 2	4 11 4
Total Receipts	7	10	10	1	10	5	10	2	12	7	13	4	14	10	16	2	18	7	22	8	32	3	31	7
Net Expenditure—Railways Post Telegraphs		7 6	-1 {1 {1	7 2 3	-1 1 1	2 6 3	-1 1 1	4 11 4	-0 0 1	8 7 1	-1 1 1	3 3 0	-0 1 1	6 3 0	-0 0 1	5 10 0	$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	7 8 11	$-2 \\ 0 \\ 0$	3 7 5	-2 0 0	9 8 3	-2 1 1	3 3 7
Total Net Expenditure	0	11	0	10	1	7	1	11	1	0	1	0	1	9	1	5	-1	0	-1	3	-1	10	0	7
Total Expenditure less Interest	38	10	47	6	50	8	52	10	48	2	44	11	50.	7	52	9	42	3	40	8	43	5	46	8
Interest and Guarantee— Interest Guarantee		10	17 5	8 5	18 5	8	21	11 11	23 5	2 0	23 5		27	3 8	26 4		29	10 3	31	1 5	35	5	40	4
TotalLess Interest on Balance		10	23	1 7	23	9		10	28	2	28	11	31		31	4 5	34	1 9	34	6	35	5	40	4
at Deposit	-	10	22	6	22	3	22		25		27		29		30	11	31	4	33	2	34	5	39	1
Expenditure	55	8	70	0	72	11	75	2	73	5	72	1	80	1	83	8	73	7	73	10	77	10	85	9

From the foregoing analyses it will be discovered that the Gross Revenue has increased £236,999, or 43.03 per cent., in the last decade; the principal items of increase being Railways, Post, Telegraph, and Customs. In the same time ordinary Expenditure has increased £419,000, or 83.66 per cent.; the principal items of increase being interest on Public Debt, the principal of which has been invested in new Railways, Roads, Harbours, &c. In the same time the net relative cost of General Administration has increased by 1s. 1d. per head of population.

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt, on 31st December, 1892, amounted to £7,399,000, or £48 6s. 3d. per head, or £2 2s. 8d. per head below the average Debt of the Australasian Colonies as a whole, as shown more fully below.

Public Debt of Australasian Colonies, 31st December, 1892.

	Capital Value of Debt.*	Capital Value of Debt per Head.*	Capital Value of Private Income per Head.*	Percentage Proportion of Debt to Private Income.
Queensland       1892         South Australia       1892         New Zealand       1892         Tasmania       1892         New South Wales       1892         Victoria       1892         Western Australia       1892	$\pounds$ 29,457,184 21,230,700 39,192,519 7,399,000 54,209,933 46,774,125 2,261,864	£ s. d. 69 18 5 63 15 8 60 5 1 48 6 3 45 5 8 40 1 4 38 11 0	£ 950 950 950 950 950 950 950	7·37 6·71 6·34 5·09 4·77 4·22 4·06
Seven Colonies1892 United Kingdom1890	200,525,275 1,583,426,044*	50 8 11 42 2 5*	950 <b>7</b> 50	5·31 5·62

<sup>\*</sup> Including Capital invested in Railways.

Thus it is shown that, in relation to the Population, the Public Debt of Tasmania is below the mean of all Colonies, being the fourth in rank of the Colonies having the lowest debt per head. In relation to capital value of private income, her debt represents 5:09 per cent., being slightly below the average of all Colonies, and ranking fourth among those whose debt is lowest in relation to private income. The relation to actual Revenue collected in any one Colony is a very unsatisfactory index of its powers to discharge its obligations, as it depends upon the extent of the functions undertaken by the General Government and upon variation in taxes levied. The amount of private income is a far safer index, and by it Tasmania is shown to maintain a most favourable position from a financial point of view. When the capital value of the Railways are included for proper comparison in the debt of the United Kingdom, it will be seen that the financial position of Australasia is superior to that of the United Kingdom.

The Public Debt of Tasmania, like that of other Australasian Colonies, has been contracted for the purpose of constructing Railways, Roads, Bridges, Harbours, &c.; and, unlike the debts of European nations, it is represented by true assets the commercial value of which exceeds by far the nominal debt standing against them. European debts, on the contrary, are not represented by true assets from a commercial point of view, for, in the main,

they merely represent losses incurred by wars, and can only at the best be regarded as premiums paid for safety and protection, or for maintaining the prestige of the nation. Australasian debts, in short, by the manner in which they are invested, enhance the public wealth and form valuable auxiliaries to industry. European debts, on the contrary, lower the value of the public estate, and form a tax or burden upon industry. It has been carefully estimated that the introduction of railways into Tasmania has reduced rates of transport fully two-thirds: i.e., every £1 now obtained in gross receipts represents £2 saved in cost of transport. From this it is computed that the saving in freight in Tasmania alone for the year 1891 represents a sum of £380,452, equivalent to a capital gain to the Colony of £9,511,300,—i.e., it exceeds the total Public Debt for all purposes by £2,401,010, irrespective of the net receipts obtained from the working of the railways. Thus one item alone of our debt—railways—shows that the latter largely fulfils the main purpose for which they were originally constructed.

The following shows in detail the various purposes to which the moneys raised by Loans have been applied in Tasmania:—

## LOANS EXPENDITURE UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

	£	Per cent. to total expended.
Railways and Tramways	3,639,491	51.23
Telegraphs	113,803	1.60
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, and Harbours	1,924,006	27.08
Public Buildings	623,823	8.78
Defences	120,733	1.69
Other Public Works and purposes	683,561	9.62
Total expended	7,105,417	100.00
	entrance actions are	
Summary.		
	£	Per-centage proportion of Total Public Debt.
Loans moneys expended	7,105,417	96.03
Balance unexpended	512,365	6.93
	7,617,782	102.96
Total nominal Debt.	7,399,000	SULPHINESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESS
Add balance of discount, premiums, and	.,,	
repayments of loans	218,782	2.96

### Crown Lands.

#### PRIVATE PURCHASE OF CROWN LANDS.

The Crown Lands Act (54 Vict. No. 8) provides that any person of the full age of eighteen years may select and purchase on credit, under Section 31, in not more than three lots, an area not exceeding 320 acres, at an upset price of £1 per acre, the minimum area of a lot being 15 acres. Selectors under Section 31 pay at time of purchase a cash deposit amounting to one-fortieth of the purchase money, which consists of the upset price and a credit premium of one-third added. The cost of survey, as per scale, is borne by the selector. Payment of balance extends over fourteen years, but may be paid off at any time during that period provided substantial improvements have been made to the value of £1 per acre of the whole land selected, a deduction being allowed in the purchase money proportionate to the then unexpired period of credit. Selector must at the expiration of one year from date of contract, and during eight consecutive years, effect substantial improvements in each year to the value of 2s. 6d. per acre for every acre of land selected, and in default of making such improvements the land becomes forfeited to the Crown. In Mining Areas Crown lands may be selected in lots not exceeding 10 acres nor less than one acre, if within one mile of the boundary of a town, beyond that limit lots not to exceed 100 acres nor to be less than 10 acres; but each lot must be occupied by the selector, or by some member of his family, by habitual residence for at least five years before grant deed will be issued.

Example of mode of payment where credit is taken for 100 acres, under "Crown Lands Act, 1890," the sale price being £100; credit premium of one-third, £33 6s. 8d. is added; total price, £133 6s. 8d.,

exclusive of survey and grant deeds fees :-

	£	8.	d.		
First payment, survey fee	11	0	0		
Cash deposit	3	6	8		
	10	0	0		
Twelve ditto of £10	120	0	0		
Grant deed fee	0	15	0		
				145 1	8
Fees to Recorder of Titles—					
Assurance fee ( $\frac{1}{4}d$ . in £ on £133 6s. 8d.)	0	2	10		
Registration	0	7	6		
				0 10	4
				0118.10	
Total payments				£145 12	0

Credit purchasers of land by auction or by private contract otherwise than under the 31st Section are required to deposit one-eighth of the purchase money at the time of sale or signing the contract, as the case may be, and to pay the balance by annual instalments of one-fourteenth of the whole. Credit is not allowed under £15.

Survey Scale.			
	£	8.	d.
25 acres and under	4	0	0
Above 25 and not exceeding 50 acres	6	5	0
,, 50 ,, 100 ,,	11	0	0
,, 100 ,,		10	0
150 200	14	0	0
,, 200 ,, 250 ,,	15	10	0
,, 250 ,, 320 ,,	17	5	0
Single Town allotment 320 ,,	1	11	0
37 Suburban ditto	3	2	6

Under the Crown Lands Amendment Act (57 Vict. No. 12), any person of the full age of 18 years, who has not purchased under "The Crown Lands Act, 1890," or "Crown Lands Amendment Act," may select and purchase one lot of rural land not exceeding 50 acres nor less than 15 acres, and on payment of a registration fee of £1 an authority is issued to the selector to enter upon and take possession of the land, which must be done in person within six months from the date of issue of Certificate. No further payment is required until the fourth year, when payments commence, and consist of fifteen equal annual instalments.

The purchase money is calculated on the upset price of £1 per acre and

the survey fee, with one-third of the whole added for credit.

A condition of purchase is that the selector must expend in effecting on the land substantial improvements (other than buildings) a sum equal to £1 per acre of the whole of the land, or reside habitually thereon for the full term of 18 years before a grant deed therefor will be issued.

Example of mode of payment for a selection of 50 acres under Crown

Lands Amendment Act, 1893:-

	£	S.	d.
50 acres at £1 per acre	50	0	0
Survey Fee	6	5	0
	£56	5	0
Add one-third for credit	18	15	0
	£75	0	0
1st year	-	SCALIN CIVISION	BENEVEROLD .
2nd year			
3rd year			
15 annual instalments of £5 £75.			

### TIMBER LICENCES, &c.

Licences to fell, split, and saw ordinary timber from Crown land available for the purpose can be obtained through the Police, or from the Crown Bailiffs, on the monthly payment of 5s. for each person employed; to fell, split, and saw Blackwood, 2s. 6d. per week for each person employed; to fell and remove ordinary timber in the log, 5s. per week for each person employed whether in connection with saw-mills or otherwise; to fell and remove Blackwood in the log, 10s. per week for each person employed; burn charcoal, 2s. 6d. per week; make bricks, &c., 50s. per quarter. Licences to cut and remove pine between 31st August and 31st May can be obtained from the Crown Lands Bailiff, Strahan, on payment of 20s. per month for each person employed. A royalty of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per superficial foot is charged on all pine exported.

#### WATTLE BARK.

The right to strip Wattle Bark on unoccupied Crown lands is let by tender. Lessees of Crown land may obtain right by paying valuation fixed on report of a Crown Lands Bailiff. Stripping is only allowed between the 1st October and 1st March.

## Pauperism, Crime, and Drunkenness.

In regard to crime and drunkenness Tasmania occupies a truly enviable position, for in no other country is there such a relatively small amount of crime or drunkenness. In 1892 apprehensions for drunkenness only represented 60·2 per 10,000 persons, and convictions for serious offences in superior courts only represented 2·8 per 10,000 persons. In no country is there evidence of such remarkable freedom from crime. Pauperism, mostly introduced from the United Kingdom, represents 1 to every 209 persons, but the numbers are rapidly falling. The paupers supported by the State decreased from 107 per 10,000 in 1873 to 48 per 10,000 in 1892.

## AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1893.

The tables of Australasian Statistics which follow these introductory observations on the Progress of Australasia have been carefully compiled from Returns furnished by the Governments of the various Colonies. The general tables for each Colony contain a large amount of information conveniently arranged for reference and comparison. Additional tables have also been added for the purpose of giving fuller information on the important matters relating to Finance, Public Debt, Railways, and External Trade.

## Progress of Australasia since 1830.

The following table has been specially prepared to show the general progress of Australasia over a longer period than that shown in the fuller tables restricted to recent years. The particulars selected are shown, as far as can be obtained, for the year closing each decade since the year 1830, and conveys a bird's-eye view of the rapid progress made over the sixty-two years ending with the year 1892. The Annual Rate of Progress since 1850 and during the last decade are given side by side to mark the varying rate of progress in later years as contrasted with that for the greater period.

General Progress of Australasia since 1830.

			Absolute.						Relative to 1892.		
											nual Rate
		1830.	30. 1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	1882.	1850.
	Unit.										
Independent British Colonies*		3	5	5	7	7	7	7	7		
Population	Thous. No.	71	210	428	1,221	1,899	2,724	3,792	3,980	3.19	5.22
Revenue	0	105	715	950	5,802	8,809	17,071	29,306	29,937	3.10	8.56
Public Debt	11 0			58	9,721	36,170	89,910	183,470	200,525	7.56	21.42
Shipping	,,		378	916	2,967	4,241	8,553	15,395	15,871		7.03
External Trade—	,,,										
Exports	f.	287	2,299	3,906	21,942	30,808	48,867	64,674	64,348	2.43	6.90
Imports	" £	676	4.306	4,135	27,780	29,465	45,050	67,691	59,400	-0.72	6.55
Total External Trade	" £	963	6,605	8,041	49,722	60,273	93,917	132,365	123,748	0.78	6.73
		64	866	2,821	4,982	9,961	21,558	24,067	28,346	2.92	5.65
Wool Exports	,, I	01	000	7,021	-,001	1	1				
Gold, Tin, and Silver Ex-	. £						8,000	13,060	11,266		
ports	,, 1			1			,,,,,,				
Railways—											
Miles open and being con-	No.				126	952	4,881	13,152	13,536	5.83	
structed	140.				1.00	002	1 -,002	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,		
Capital invested in con-	Thomas C						51 000+	107,713	120,601	6.68	
struction	Thous. £						27,831	44,682	46,641	4.54	
Telegraphsmiles poles	No.						120,001	11,00%	1 10,011	- 01	

Agriculture—	1	1		1	1		1	1		1	
Land in Cultivation acres	Thous. No.	126	256	491	1,555	3,729	6,844	9,301	17,295	4.36	8.85
Wheat acres	,, No.						3,777	3,537	3,823	1.08	
" Produce bush.	,, No.						31,577	32,840	41,161	2.63	
Oatsacres	,, No.						393	617	566	0.32	
,, Produce bush.	,, No.						10,127	15,805	15,741	-0.43	
Barley acres	" No.						153	150	88	-1.28	
,, Produce bush.	,, No.						2,918	2,788	1,840	-0.57	
Live Stock—											
Sheep			6,072	16,364	22,614	51,339	72,160	114,079	121,785	4.87	4.90
Cattle			958	1,895	4,151	4,715	8,226	10,799	12,159	3.69	4.53
Horses	" No.	16	65	160	460	799	1,230	1,697	1,818	4.08	5.96
Real Estate (Private)—	35.11										
Assessed Annual Value				•••				31.740+			
Capital Value	" £							666			
Private Wealth	,, £			64†	183†			1175+			
Population—											
True annual rate of in-											
crease in each of the											
decades immediately pre-	D	77.04	77.45	7.00	77.05	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.70	
ceding		7·64 7·64	11.45	7.38	11.05	4.52	3.68	3.36	3.19	3.19	5.55
Ditto since year 1820	Per cent.	7.04	9.53	8.81	9.37	8.38	7.58	6.97	6.76		
ARTONIC PROPERTY CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF TH		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH								

\* The following are the dates when the various divisions were established as Independent British Colonies; viz.—

 New South Wales.....
 19 January, 1788.

 Tasmania
 — December, 1825.

 Western Australia.....
 — January, 1829.

 New Zealand
 5 February, 1840.

 Victoria
 1 July, 1851.

 Queensland
 10 December, 1859.

South Australia...... 30 December, 1836.

<sup>†</sup> Estimated. ‡ Includes permanent artificially-sown grasses.

## Comparative Progress of the various Colonies.

Although much depends upon the wisdom and energy of men in framing wise laws and promoting industries, the developmental progress of young Colonies depends, in a greater measure than is generally acknowledged, upon the extent and natural conditions of the lands open to colonising efforts.

The whole fabric of the earlier stages of a Colony depends mainly on the agricultural and pastoral industries; and successful enterprise in these, again, depends largely upon the natural facilities offered in the various lands open for selection to immigrants from other densely populated centres. Among the principal factors which determine the progress of settlement in the earlier stages of a Colony's history are climate, suitability of soil for agricultural or pastoral pursuits, and nearness of producing centres to market or seaboard. At the beginning, the first-class or more accessible areas attract the attention of settlers, but the rate of settlement in each Colony greatly diminishes as the poorer or less accessible areas are approached. Thus, in the earlier stages, the smaller areas open to settlers in Tasmania and Victoria show a much more rapid development, owing to their accessibility, more favourable climate, and richer soil attracting a larger proportion of the continuous stream of enterprising immigrants from European centres. The very much greater rate of settlement, however, is soon checked by the limited areas of the smaller Colonies, and the stream of immigration gradually diverges to the less favourable climate and the second-class pastoral land of the larger Colonies, as in New South Wales and Queensland.

Broadly speaking, the development of a new Colony passes through

three great successive predominating stages, partly overlapping-

The predominance of the Pastoral stage.
 The predominance of the Agricultural stage.
 The predominance of the Manufacturing stage.

The last of these stages is a long way off, so far as the Australasian Colonies are concerned, because density of population, involving a struggle for existence among the labouring classes, is essential to the establishment of great manufacturing industries which can successfully and independently compete with other countries in the external or open markets of the world; but pastoral and agricultural interests alone cannot support many persons to the square mile of territory, and hence, in young colonies, the rate of development, so far as population is concerned, is usually less rapid when all the available lands have been encroached upon, and when the manufacturing stage is approached. It must be confessed, however, that the relative progress of Victoria as compared with New South Wales (the former having developed much more rapidly than the latter) does not show, as yet, any great diminution in its rate of development, even although it has now arrived at a stage which shows a density of population per square mile of territory (13·28) three and a half times greater than that of the older or mother Colony.

It is utterly misleading, by means of aggregates, to discuss the relative development of Colonies whose areas vary in extent in the relative propor-

tions of from 1-40; thus-

## AREA Square Miles.

Tasmania	26,215, equiva	lent to 1
Victoria	87,884 ,,	3½ nearly.
New Zealand	104,032 ,,	4 ,,
New South Wales	310,700 ,,	12 ,,
Queensland	668,497 ,,	$25\frac{1}{2}$ ,,
South Australia	903,690 ,,	34 ,,
Western Australia	1,060,000	40 ,,

It is true the population of the Colony of New South Wales (which is nearly four times the size of Victoria) has slightly surpassed the population of Victoria at the close of 1892, but this does not afford any proof of a superior rate of development.

The only means whereby the rate of progress can be measured in Colonies whose aggregates are mainly increased by fresh areas brought under occupation, is by relation to total area, as in the following comparison:—

Progress of Population in Australasian Colonies by Decenniads since 1850.

	AREA—							
	SQUARE MILES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1892.	
	Actual.			Nume	erical.			
Victoria	87,884	76,162	537,847	726,599	860,067	1,133,266	1,167,373	
New South Wales.	310,700	189,341	348,546			1,121,860		
Queensland	668,497		28,056	115,567				
South Australia	903,690		124,112	183,797	267,573	324,101	331,721	
Western Australia			,					
Tasmania	26,215							
New Zealand	104,471	22,108	79,711	248,400	484,864	625,662	650,433	
Australasia	3,161,457	427,768	1,221,047	1,898,572	2,724,255	3,791,770	3,979,692	
	Relative.			Per Squ	are Mile.			
Victoria	31	0.87	6.12	8.26	9.78	12.89	13.28	
New South Wales.		0.61	1.12	1.60	2.39	3.61	3.85	
Queensland	251	•••	0.04	0.17	0.34	0.59	0.63	
South Australia	34	0.07	0.14	0.20	0.30	0.36	0.37	
Western Australia	40	•••	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	
Tasmania	1	2.69	- 3.35	3.84	4.38	5.54	5.84	
New Zealand	4	0.21	0.76	2.38	4.64	5.99	6.53	
Australasia	1201	0.13	0.39	0.60	0.86	1.20	1.26	
Total Annual Rate								
of Increase		7.33	8.57	4.21	3.68	3.36	•••	

That this rate of progress in relation to area is not merely confined to population is shown by the following comparison, the items selected indicating the special local advantages, whether natural or artificial:—

	1892.						
	Victoria.	New Zealand.	Tasmania.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.
Relative size of each Colony Population per 100 square	31/2	4	1	12	251	34	40
miles	1323	615	584	381	62	36	5
per square mile£ Private Wealth per 10,000	129.84	89.66	50.74	57.12	12.59	3.58	.82
square miles£ Railways, miles open and being constructed per 10,000	463	144	154	133	18	11	1
square miles	338	224	181	84	36	19	11
square miles No.	3380	9326	2042	325	37	291	15

Relative progress can alone be measured by relation to area in countries where raw natural products form the principal objects of industry. This particularly applies to wool and other pastoral products when value of exports is considered, as comparatively little of the produce is consumed locally. Moreover, great preponderance of wool in the value of domestic products is an indication rather of a vast sparsely populated territory than of a high stage of development, and therefore to measure such products by population, which in such cases must be relatively small, would be utterly misleading, as it would artificially place the Colony at a disadvantage which supported the greatest number of persons per square mile. It scarcely requires an argument to demonstrate that the Colony which supports in comfort the greatest number of persons per square mile is in itself the best proof that the Colony has in the best sense attained the highest state of development in a material point of view.

If these considerations be admitted, it follows that the Colonies in Australasia which at present have attained the highest stage of development stand in the following order, beginning with the highest :-

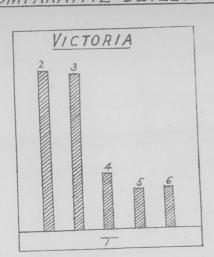
- 1. Victoria.
- New Zealand.
   Tasmania.
- 4. New South Wales.
- 5. Queensland.
- 6. South Australia.
- 7. Western Australia.

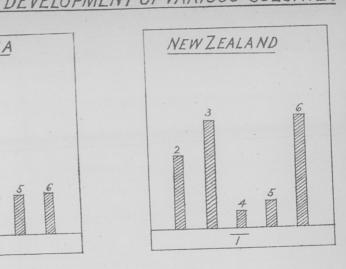
The diagram accompanying this Report more clearly depicts the facts supporting these conclusions.

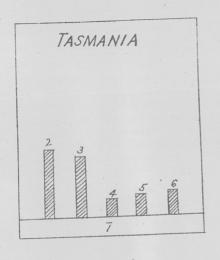
## Rate of Progress.

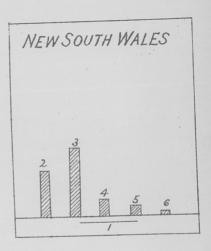
The rapidity with which the population of young English Colonies increases—for example,\* doubling in the space of 11.70 years—is marvellous when contrasted with the most vigorous of old densely populated centres.

<sup>\*</sup> Queensland's population increased from 226,968 in 1881 to 410,330 in 1891.

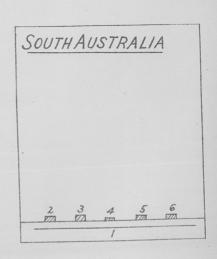












## INDEX

- 1. Relative size of each colony
- 5. Railways, miles open and being constructed per 10,000 sq.miles 6 Acres in altivation per 100 sq.mile 2. Population per 100 sq:miles 3. Exports domestic persq:mile D.M. Tohnston.

During the period of 1840-90 the United Kingdom only increased by 11 millions, or '70 per cent. per year. This rate, if continuous, would take 99 years to double the existing population, that is if other obstacles to growth did not arise.

The relatively more rapid progress of young countries is mainly due to the (1) large proportional influx of immigrants (relative to population) from older centres, and (2) to the favourable hygienic conditions of a thinly populated country, tending to prolong the average life, and to produce a much lower death-rate than is found common in unfavourably crowded centres of population.

The proportion of yearly increase due to these separate causes in the Australasian Colonies is contrasted with the average yearly increase in the

United Kingdom; thus:-

## AVERAGE of 30 years ending 1890.

	Australasian Colonies.	United Kingdom.
Per cent. of increase per year due to natural causes, i.e., excess of births over deaths	2·36 1·49	•••
Total percentage increase from both causes	3.85	0.89
Time in which the respective rates, if continuous, would double the population	18.35	78.22

Thus, it appears that in Australasia the proportion of the yearly increase due to immigration alone is relatively much larger than the yearly increase in the United Kingdom from all causes.

## Fallacies of Estimates based on current high Rate of Increase.

It is a common fallacy, however, to assume that the present relative rate of increase in Australasia will be maintained over a very long period of years; for as population grows larger the immigration element will diminish proportionally, unless we assume, what is very improbable, that immigration will continue to increase at the same rate as the total population.

The death-rate, too, now so favourable, will gradually increase to the normal rate of European countries as the people approach a similar density of population; for it is now too well established that a more or less high

death-rate is always a concomitant of densely populated centres.

## · Progress of United States, 1790 to 1890.

These conclusions are borne out by statistics relating to the growth of population in the United States of America during the last 100 years. In 1790 the population of that country was 3,929,214, and increased to 62,000,000 persons at the close of 1890, representing a mean yearly rate of increase of 2.8 per cent., due to natural increase and to immigration. The following table shows the diminishing curve of rate of increase towards the close of this period:—

Progress of United States, 1790 t	to	1890.	
-----------------------------------	----	-------	--

Year.	Population.	Mean Rate of Increase per year.
1700	0.000.01.4	Per cent.
1790	3,929,214	•••
1800		3.02
1810	1,200,001	3.12
1820	9,633,822	2.90
1830	12,866,020	2.95
1840	17,069,453	2.85
1890 0681	23,191,876	3.11
1860	31,443,321	3.10
1870	38,558,371	2.07
1880	50,155,783	2.73
1890	62,000,000	2.07
Mean rate per year for		2.80

It is more probable, therefore, that the progress of population in Australasia during the next hundred years will follow the curve exhibited in the United States' progress between the years 1790 and 1890, rather than that the rate of the last 30 years will continue to be maintained for such a long period. If the latter were possible, it would produce a population of 165,770,000 persons in the year 1990; but if the former and more probable curve of progress be maintained, the population in the same year would only reach 60,000,000, i.e., a population nearly equal to that of the United States at the present time.

These conclusions are further corroborated by the figures in the following table, which show, as might be expected, a rapid and gradual diminution in the abnormally high annual rates of increase which marked the earlier decades in Australasia, commencing with the year 1820:—

Progress of Population in Australasia, 1820 to 1890.

Year.	Population.	Annual Rate of Increase.						
		Since last Decade.	Since 1820.	Since 1850.				
	(000's omitted.)	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
1820	34	•••						
1830	71	7.64	7.64					
1840	210	11.45	9.53					
1850	428	7.38	8.81					
1860	1221	11.05	9.37	11.05				
870	1899	4.52	8.38	7.74				
1880	2724	3.68	7.58	6.36				
1890	3792	3.36	6.97	5.60				

Special Causes affecting the future Progress of Australasia.

Perhaps, however, the higher stages of development in the United States in the coming century may specially favour the progress of the Australasian group.

An estimate based upon the experience of twenty-one great countries—embracing a population of 409 millions, possessing an area of 9492 million acres—demonstrates that the present civilisation requires the cultivation of 2.25 acres per head for food and raw products. International exchange disguises this fact as regards the experience of any one country. The present area of the United States is reckoned at about 2291 million acres. Allowing a need of the estimated requirements of cultivated land—viz. 2.25 acres per head—for supplying the whole round of wants of each person, and that three-fourths of her total area are capable of cultivation; then if her population increases only at the rate of 2 per cent. per year, the population would be so vast (763.7 millions) that the produce of every available acre 126 years hence would be wholly required for home consumption.

126 years hence would be wholly required for home consumption.

The checks to population, however, may be expected to increase, and this limit may be placed further back; but it is clear that the need to withdraw more and more her present enormous export of raw products from external markets will greatly operate in enhancing the value of the virgin soils of Australasia, and so give an additional spur to her development.

## General Progress of Australasia.

During the last forty-two years Population, Public Revenue, Private Wealth, Land Cultivation, External Trade, and other matters have made wonderful progress.

## Thus, since 1850-

Population has increased by 3,552,000, or 5:55 per cent. per annum.

Revenue per annum has increased by £28,987,000, or 8.56 per cent. per annum.

External Trade per annum has increased to £115,707,000, or 6.73 per cent. per annum.

Capital invested in Railways has increased to £120,601,000.

Capital invested in Railways has increased to £120,601,000. Wool Exports per annum have increased by £25,525,000, or 5.65 per cent. per annum.

Sheep have increased by 105,421,000, or 4.90 per cent. per annum.

#### Since 1860-

Public Debt has increased by £190,804,000. Private Wealth has increased by £992,000,000. Private Wealth, less Public Debt, has increased by £974,475,000.

The annual and other rates of increase in the growth of Population, Public Revenue, Public Debt, &c. during the last decade have been as follows:—

#### Since 1882—

1. Population has increased by 1,072,000, or 3.19 per cent. per annum. 2. Revenue £7,872,000, or 3·10 99 22 99 3. Public Debt £103,768,000, or 7.56 Ditto per Head 99 £17 2s. 4d., or 4.24 5. Interest on Public ? 4s. 9d., or 1.31 Debt, per Head \ " 99 Ditto, less net

profit from } ,, 2s. 2d., or 1.08

7. Burden of Railways, including proportion of Railways, less profit 1s. 6d., or 20.33 per cent. per decade. from working, has de-

8. Taxes per head have increased by 2s. 8d., or 4.62 per cent. per decade. 9. Capital invested in Railways has increased by £52,839,000, or 6.68 per cent. per annum.

Ditto per head has increased by £8 11s, 3d., or 3.38 per cent. per annum.

11. Wool Exports have increased by £7,088,000, or 2.92 per cent. per

12. Sheep have increased by 45,319,000, or 4.87 per cent. per annum.

### The Progress of Australasia as affected by the World's Commercial Crisis of 1892-3.

In the beginning of the year 1891 the credit of Australasia was sharply assailed in various English monetary organs and by one or two well known "Pessimists of Finance." Although, on the part of such writers, the lack of knowledge of the most elementary principles of economics, and the lack of accurate and complete information necessary to form a correct judgment of our financial condition, whether real or assumed, were lamentable and obvious enough to thoughtful persons, yet, such is the growing fascination of the crude, inexact, and hysterical style of writing to ordinary readers, that these repeated diatribes in financial organs have had no small influence recently on retarding the normal rate of Australasian progress, and in intensifying the local effects of the World's Commercial Crisis in the years 1892-3. The effects of the collapse of the last Periodic Universal Cycle of Credit, which, it is now well established, repeats itself with more or less intensity at intervals of about ten years, have been well described by such eminent authorities as Professor Marshall, Professor Jevons, F. A. Walker, Lord Overston, David A. Wills, and others; and it is surprising that writers, who profess to guide opinion in financial organs, should betray such remarkable ignorance concerning the intimate interdependence of such cycles with the subjects which they are in

the habit of commenting upon so frequently.

In connection with the enquiry into the causes of these world-embracing cyclical periods of Bubble Trade Depression and Panic, D. A. Wills states-"It would seem as if one could not acquaint himself to any considerable extent with the great body of literature on this subject of the recent depression of trade without being impressed with the tendency of many writers and investigators of repute . . to greatly magnify the influence of local causes(1). . . "Another notable tendency among investigators is to ascribe to clearly secondary causes or results positions of primary importance."(2) . . . )

"But surely all nations and people could not, with one accord and almost concurrently, have entered upon a course of unprofitable production without being impelled by an agency so universal and so irresistible as to become invested with the character of a natural law."

"And as (the usual references) crop failures, the ravages of insects, the diseases of animals, the disappearance of fish, and mal-administration of government are local and not necessarily permanent, they must all clearly, in any investigation, be regarded as secondary and not primary agencies .... In short, the general recognition by all investigators that the striking

characteristic of the economic disturbance that has prevailed since 1873 is its universality, of necessity compels a recognition of the fact that the agency which was mainly instrumental in producing it could not have been local, and

must have been universal in its influence and action."(1)

The able investigator of "Recent Economic Changes" could not better describe the attitude of certain pessimistic writers as regards their animadversions relating to the social changes and to the local financial and commercial depression of Australasia in the years 1892 and 1893. The latter, in their rancorous attacks upon Australasian credit, finding no support for them in the results of the year 1891—wherein Australasia's progress (commercial and industrial) attained the highest point of vantage in her short but remarkable history—fall back upon the local effects of the Great Universal Cyclical Collapse of 1892, as evidence of their fallacious prophecies. Like the shortsighted investigators referred to by Mr. Wills, our present depression in trade, as evidenced by an increase in the unemployed, decrease in imports and consequent decrease in Customs revenue, promulgation of social panaceas, cessation of normal investments from borrowed money in railways and other public works, are all referred to local secondary causes, but particularly to previous local mal-administration of government. Such results, however, due to the collapse of the Universal Credit Cycle ending in 1892-3, though only too apparent in Australasia, are mild in their intensity as compared with similar results concurrently produced in the United Kingdom and in other great commercial centres of the world. It would be absurd, therefore, to refer such world-wide effects entirely to local causes, although it cannot be denied that Australasia had her small proportional share of responsibility in regard to such recurrent periods of trade depression, whose primary causes are mysteriously involved in the modern methods of organised trade and industry, wherein the whole commercial world is so indissolubly united, both in concurrence of general causes, modes of operation, and effects.

This inter-dependence is obvious to any one who continuously watches the general concurrent wave-like fluctuations of the development of trade and industry of various countries together with a corresponding concurrent wavelike fluctuation of rates of interest and discount in the principal centres of monetary exchange. Isolated observations relating to a single year, a single cause, or a single country can only by accident convey a correct impression of such complex matters, and hence all circumscribed investigations, narrowed still further by bias or a foregone conclusion, are doomed to such failure as

invariably attends the predictions of hysterical declaimants.

The characteristics of a Universal Credit Cycle are so well known to students and economists that it is hardly necessary to describe them. Yet the following description of a characteristic Cycle, by Jevons, may be of some use

to those less familiar with the subject :-

"Generally a Credit Cycle will last about ten years. The first three years will witness depressed trade, with want of employment, falling prices, low rate of interest, and much poverty; then there will be perhaps three years of active, healthy trade, with moderately rising prices, a reasonable rate of interest, fair employment, and improving credit; then come some years of unduly excited trade, turning into a bubble or mania, and ending in a collapse, as already described. This collapse will occupy the last of the ten years, so that the whole Credit Cycle will on the average be as follows:-

## CREDIT Cycle.

#### Years.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8,	9.	10.
Depr	ressed 7	Frade.	Hea	Healthy Trade.		Exc Tra		Bubble.	Collapse

"It is not to be supposed that things go as regularly as is here stated; sometimes the cycle lasts only nine, or even eight years, instead of ten: minor bubbles and crises sometimes happen in the course of the cycle, in spite

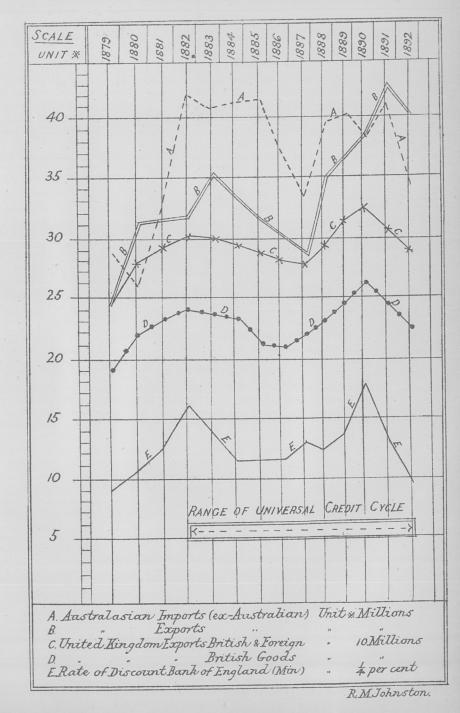
of war, or peace, or other interfering causes."

No truer picture could be drawn of the last Great Credit Cycle beginning in the close of the year 1882, and terminating universally in Bubble and Collapse in the Years 1890 and 1891 respectively. The characteristic features, though restricted to one of the shorter terms referred to, 8 to 9 years, exactly correspond with the general features described by Professor Jevons. That it is universal, and not local in its effects, is best indicated by the following figures which bear upon the Trade and Finance of Australasia and the United Kingdom, showing a wonderfully close agreement in the great undulatory movements. This close agreement, covering such a large area, forbids the conclusion that it can be due to anything short of a world-wide cause or causes, and at any rate excludes any conception which would reduce the great primary harmonious wave-like movement to local causes. The figures chosen for such demonstration are as follows:—

- 1. Mean Rate of Discount in the United Kingdom for period 1879 to 1892.
- 2. Total Exports, United Kingdom, (British and Foreign), ditto.
- 3. Total Exports of British produce, ditto.
- 4. Total Exports of Australasia (ex Australian), ditto.
- 5. Total Imports Australasia (ex Australian), ditto.
- 6. Burden of Railways per head, including interest on borrowed money, for period 1882 to 1892.

## UNIVERSAL CREDIT CYCLE

## INFLUENCE UPON TRADE AND FINANCE GENERALLY



CONCURRENT Cyclical Movement of External Trade, and Rate of Discount in respect of the United Kingdom, with corresponding movement of the External Trade of Australasia. (Period 1879-1892.)

	Un	nited Kingdo	om.	Aus	Australasia (ex-Australian.)			
	Mean Rate of Minimum Discount, Bank of England.         Total Exports, British and Foreign, Million £.           (1.)         (2.)         (3.)		Exports, Million £.  (4.)	Imports, Million £.	Proportion of Interest on Debt per Head for Railways, less net Railway Profit in Working. (6.)			
1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1889 1890 1891 1892	2 *4 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	191·53 223·06 234·02 241·47 289·80 233·03 213·11 212·73 221·91 234·53 248·93 263·53 247·23 227·08		24·17† 31·12 31·44 31·61 35·47* 33·39 31·96 26·54† 29·01 35·29 36·74 38·67 43·19* 40·75†	29·09 26·08† 33·77 42·41* 41·01 41·52 41·62 37·78 33·30† 39·97 40·55 38·77 41·30* 34·52†	£ s. d. 0 7 5* 0 6 5 0 4 3† 0 5 5 0 7 2* 0 6 0 0 3 10† 0 5 2 0 5 10 0 4 4† 0 5 11		

<sup>†</sup> Indicates periods of minima.

The general concurrence of the waves of elevation and depression in matters so distinct as (1) the Minimum Rate of Discount charged by the Bank of England; (2) the Exports of British Produce; (3) the Total Exports of United Kingdom, British and Foreign; (4) the Total British and Foreign Exports of Australasia; and (5) the Total British and Foreign Imports of Australasia, as shown in the accompanying diagram, should convince any unbiassed mind that the hidden cause or causes which have determined the major rise-and-fall movements of the Great Credit Cycle of 1882-3 to 1890-92 must have been world-wide in its influence; for otherwise the general agreement of wave movement in the external trade of the United Kingdom and the Seven Colonies of Australasia is altogether inexplicable.

The terminal Bubble-point of Trade in the United Kingdom appears to be the year 1890, when the minimum rate of Discount of the Bank of England attained its highest point in the last quarter of a century (viz.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) The collapse in 1891-92 caused a fall to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in two years, i.e., a decline of  $44\cdot44$  per cent. Similarly, the Export of British Produce attained its highest development in the year 1890 (£263·53 millions), collapsing in 1892 to £227·08 millions, or a fall of 13·83 per cent. In Australasia its British and Foreign Exports attained its highest expansion in all its previous history in the years 1890-91, viz., £38·67 and £43·19 millions. It likewise collapsed in the year 1892 to £40·75 millions, but with less relative intensity than the trade of the United Kingdom, for it only represents a fall of 5·65 per cent.! Surely no more complete demonstration could be given of the fact that the depression in Australasia during the years

<sup>\*</sup> Indicates periods of maxima.

1892-93 is due to the collapse of the last Universal Credit Cycle terminating in the years '90 and '91, and is no way primarily due to local causes, whether of the effects of season or local mal-administration of Governments or Banking Institutions. Whatever influence these may have had it is now certain, as indicated by Mr. Wills, that they are the mere local effects of the deeper-seated universal causes which determined the fluctuations and final collapse of the last Great or Universal Credit Cycle (1882-91). If anything could show more clearly that this is the true fundamental cause of trade depression and financial difficulty in the Australasian Colonies in the years 1892-3, and not to the alleged cause-viz., the growing burden of our Public Debt,--the column 6, referring to the net Burden of Railways including Interest on their proportion of Public Debt (viz., 60 per cent. of Total Debt), shows that, so far from the latter being a cause of financial difficulty in the later years, the reverse is the actual truth. For, notwithstanding that the Debt caused by Railway Construction has nearly doubled itself since the year 1882, such has been the gradual growth of the profit from the working of the lines, and such has been the improvement in our credit, as shown by the cheaper rates of interest, that the actual burden upon our Finances declined from 7s. 5d. per head in the year 1882 when the Railway Debt amounted to £63 millions—to 4s. 4d. per head in the year 1891, or a decrease of actual burden equal to 41.57 per cent.!-although the Railway nominal debt in this time was increased by £52.58 millions, i.e., it nearly doubled itself. Even in the Collapse year 1892, the actual burden of Railways, including interest on debt, only amounted to 5s. 11d. per head, or 20.23 per cent. less than in the year 1882, although in this time the nominal debt for Railways increased by £57.4 millions, i.e., nearly double the nominal debt of the year 1882. It is ludicrous, therefore, on the part of amateur financiers to refer the minor trade and monetary troubles of Australasia at the close of the years 1891-92 to a cause which in these years has been clearly demonstrated to be a lighter burden upon Revenue by 20 to 42 per cent. than in the year 1882, when the nominal debt was only about half so great. The present state of anarchy in Europe and America, manifesting itself in Colossal Strikes, Civil wars, and in the diabolic violence of Dynamite organisations, has no counterpart in Australasia, and therefore it is simply an exhibition of ignorance or petulant rancour to refer current local depression of Trade and Finance to causes from which Australasia is, fortunately, comparatively free and undisturbed. It is further of importance to note that the hidden benefit of Railway extension in Australasia in the year 1892 in saving in transit alone represents an annual sum of £20,129,796, which, together with annual Profit on Working (£3,524,553), represents a Capital Value of £591 millions; i.e., it exceeds the Capital Value of Railway Debt by £470 millions, and the Capital Value of Total Debt by £391 millions!

## Ratios of Increase of Revenue, Population, Public Debt, and Railways contrasted.

A great deal of misconception exists at the present time in regard to the higher ratio of increase in the Public Debt of Australasia during the last decade, as compared with her Population and Revenue ratios, and it is evident that this misconception has arisen from a failure on the part of English financiers to realise that Australasian debt, or at least 90 per cent. of it, is represented by Capital Investments in Railways, Bridges, Roads, Harbours, &c. In no country in the world can it be shown that such necessary investments—whether undertaken by General or Local Govern-

ments or by private Corporations—have been made according to the ratios of increase in either Population or Revenue during the same period. Nor when we examine the subject further can we discover any reason, in the earlier stages of railway development, why there should be the slightest correspondence between them. The higher ratios of railway development in the early stages are determined rather by the relative smallness of the accidental starting-point with which comparison is made, and affords no test whatever of the actual capital invested, nor of its lack or sufficiency, so far as the immediate welfare of the community is concerned. The truth of these observations is significantly made manifest by reference to the progress of railway investments in the United Kingdom and Germany at two different periods; the one marking the absolute and relative increases at the earlier stages of their railway development, the other at a later period (the last decade) when the network of their railway systems may be supposed to have somewhat approached completion. The periods taken for this purpose are the decades ending 1850 and 1890 respectively; thus:—

			nce close of Decade.
United Kingdom.  Year 1850— Population No. Revenue £ Capital invested in Railways £	Millions. 27·5 61·0 240·0	Millions. 0.7 - 3.0 212.0	Per cent.  2.6  - 4.7  757.2
Year 1890—       Population       No.         Revenue       £         Capital invested in Railways       £	37·8	2·9	8·3
	89·0	79·0	12·7
	897·0	169·0	23·2
Germany.   Year 1850—	35·9	3·1	9·5
	21·0	5·0	31·2
	61·0	55·0	916·7
Year 1890— Population No. Revenue £ Capital invested in Railways No.	49·4	4·2	9·3
	110·0	37·0	50·7
	495·0	64·0	14·9

Nothing could be more conclusive in demonstrating the fallacies underlying all conclusions which are based upon any supposed correspondence between the ratios of increase in Population, Revenue, and Railway Investments than the illustrations given above. Thus, e.g., the Railway Investments in Germany in the decade ending 1850—though actually £9,000,000 under the amount invested during the decade ending 1890—have a ratio of increase of 916·7 per cent. as compared with the previous decade; while the corresponding ratio of the larger amount invested in the decade ending 1890 represents only 14·9 per cent. increase; and while Railway Investments in the earlier decade represent a ratio of increase of 916·7 per cent., the Population and Revenue ratios are 9·5 and 31·2 respectively. The absolutely large Railway Investments of decade 1880–90 only represent a ratio of 14·9 per cent. increase, while the Population and Revenue ratios for the same period are 9·3 and 50·7 per cent, respectively. The figures for the same

period in respect of the United Kingdom are equally conclusive in showing

the fallacies of judgments formed in this way.

It is important to observe in this place that it is the Local Government in the United Kingdom which discharges the functions relating to Roads, Bridges, Harbours, and Public Works falling upon the General Government in Australasia, and it is noteworthy that during the decade ending in 1890-1 the Local Government of England and Wales increased its Loans Debt for such purposes by £89,914,000, or an increase of about 81.06 per cent., while the Local Revenue, including Loans, in the same time only increased by 1.86 per cent., and her population by 11.65 per cent.

## Excess of Imports over Exports.

The only factor which is a fairly constant one in the trade of all countries is that the Customs values of imports exceeds the exports. That this is mainly due to different estimates of the same goods at ports of clearance and ports of entry is obvious from the following figures relating to the same goods covering a period of 16 years as valued in the Customs' returns at ports of entry and clearance in the United Kingdom and seven colonies of Australasia respectively.

Australasian Trade with the United Kingdom.—Aggregate of last 16 years (1876-1891), showing the different Values placed upon the same Trade at Ports of Arrival and Departure.

(000's omitted.)

Value of Trade.	Accordin E	ng to Customs ntries of	Excess in Statement of					
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.*	Austral	asia.	United Kingdom.			
I. Australasia to	£	£	Amount.	p.c.	Amount.	p.c.		
I. Australasia to United Kingdom II. United Kingdom	406,113	455,277			£49,164	12.11		
to Australasia Excess of I. over	439,320	389,598	£49,722	12.76	_	_		
II		66,679	-	-	_	_		
Ditto per cent.		16.86	_	-		_		
Excess of II. over I.	33,207	-	_	-	-	-		
Ditto per cent.	8.18		-	-	_	_		

It is somewhat remarkable that at the Ports of Entry of both countries respectively the same goods should exceed the values of Ports of Clearance by nearly the same proportion, viz., 12:11 and 12:76 per cent. The only significant point of difference between the two countries is that the aggregate excess of Imports over Exports for the sixteen years in the United Kingdom amounts to £66,679,000, or 16:86 per cent., while the corresponding excess in the seven colonies is only half as much, being £33,207,000, or 8:18 per cent. Although the rough arbitrary and variable way in which exporters declare the values of goods exported † in all countries makes it impossible to base reliable deductions upon apparent differences in the absolute values of

\* Includes a small amount of trade relating to Fiji.

<sup>†</sup> Rarely subject to revision by Customs officials, as in the case of the dutiable goods imported,

the exports and imports of any country, it is curious that the greater relative excess of imports in the United Kingdom should amount to £2,092,000 per year, seeing that for the last ten years the element of loans construction in Australasian imports in excess of the element of interest on public loans in exports, amounting on the average to about £3,850,000 per year during the last decade, should have favoured a greater relative excess of imports in Australasian Colonies.

These instances of anomalies, however, are valuable in showing to us the danger of relying upon the apparent differences of value between the exports and imports of any period or country for the purpose of receiving therefrom any guidance to the relative wealth, balance of trade, or indebtedness of the particular period or country. The tendencies of imports of the current period as compared with imports of former periods, as regards any one country, no doubt are relatively, if not absolutely, true; and so, in a less perfect way, may we rely upon the comparison of exports of different periods in the same country. But the differences between imports and exports in the same country, or the volume per head of external trade of different countries, are worse than useless when used as a base to determine either the total merchandise, local wealth, indebtedness, or balance of trade. Only those who are enslaved by one single idea at a time could contentedly rest upon deductions so based.

As regards the volume of trade, it is frequently overlooked that the proportion of the total trade of a country, represented by its external or foreign trade, varies with each country in accordance with the sufficiency or lack of sufficiency of local resources for the supply of local requirements. A large foreign trade, due mainly to deficiences of local resources, combined with differences in the nature of the prevailing industry, is therefore the worst possible index of the comparative value of either the total trade or wealth of a country. Broadly speaking, the volume of the foreign trade of a country largely depends upon the area of local interchange, being at a maximum with a very small area and a dense industrial population, as in the United Kingdom, and tending to zero as the area of interchange is enlarged, as in the United States of America, or as in the aggregate of the World's trade.

This is the true explanation why the total external trade of the United States only amounts to about 50·20 per cent. of the United Kingdom: while its consumption of food and beverages alone, mainly derived from local sources, is 66·59 per cent. greater. Thus, too, the enlargement of the Australasian area of local interchange by federation would reduce its foreign or external trade by about 40 per cent., although its total trade would remain unaffected.

# Comparative Growth of the Ex-Australasian and Intercolonial Trade of Australasia, contrasted with the Trade of the United Kingdom and Canada.

000's omitted.

		e per Year i Juinquennia			e Increase of ast Quinque		Per Cent. to Total.		
	1877-81.	1882-86.	1887-91.	1877-81.	1882-86.	1887-91.	1877-81.	1882-86.	1887-91.
UNITED KINGDOM. Imports Exports	£ 23,119 23,039	£ 31,462 25,421	£ 28,929 28,354		36·08 10·34	-8·05 11·55	48·21 53·03	50·10 48·94	43·55 46·02
Total Imports, excess per cent	46,158 0·35	56,883 23·76	57,283 2·03		23.24	0.72	50.49	49.58	44.72
ALL EX-AUSTRALA- sian Countries. Imports Exports	30,118 28,515	40,870 31,792	38,781 36,596		35·37 11·49	-5·11 15·11	62·80 65·63	65·09 61·20	58·38 59·40
Total Imports, excess per cent	58,633 5·62	72,662 28·55	75,377 5·97	•••	23.76	3.74	64.14	63.33	58.86
INTERCOLONIAL TRADE. Imports Exports	17,841 14,933	21,921 20,148	27,648 25,018	***	22·87 34·92	26·12 24·17	37·20 34·37	34·91 38·80	41·62 40·60
Total† Imports, excess per cent	32,774 19·48	42,069 8·81	52,666		28.36	25.19	35.86	36.67	41.14
ALL COUNTRIES. Imports Exports	47,959 43,448	62,791 51,940	66,429 61,614		30·92 19·54	5·79 18·43	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Imports, excess per cent	91,407 10·38	114,731 20·89	1 28,043 7·81		25.53	11.60	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### Loans Expenditure and Interest.

Loans Expenditure— mean per year Interest—mean per		10,180	9,936	 	_ 2.40		
year Excess of Loans	•••	5,452	6,964	 	27.73		
Expenditure over Interest	•••	4,628	2,972	 	-35.79		

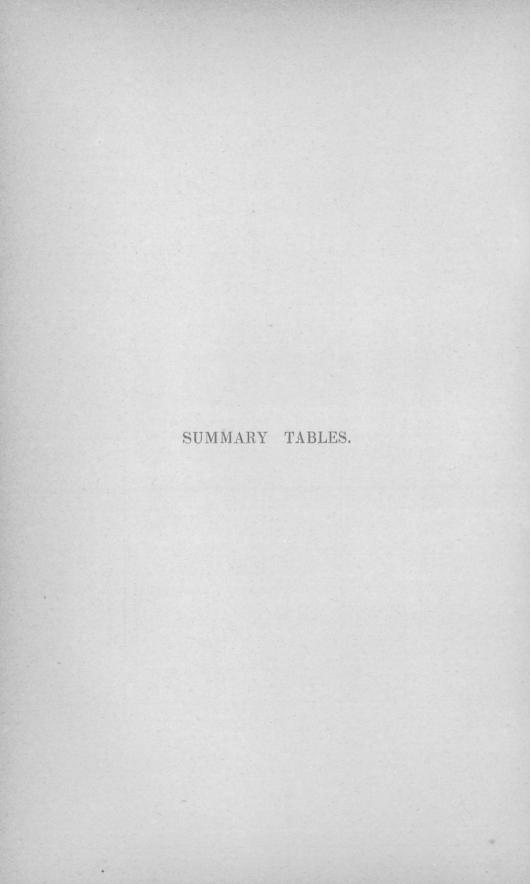
## GROWTH of External Trade of the United Kingdom and Canada.

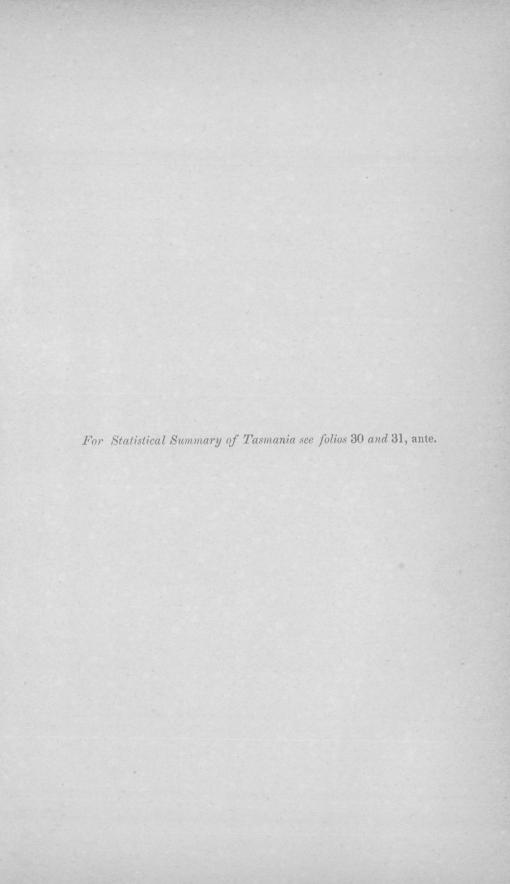
Million £'s.

		ge per Year fo Quinquenniad		Percentage Increase or Decrease since last Quinquenniad.			
	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	
UNITED KINGDOM. Imports Exports	£ 382·5 258·0	£ 399·6 295·3	£ 389·6 298·5		4·47 14·46	-2·50 1·08	
Total	640·5 48·26	694·9 35·32	688.1	•••	8.49	-0.98	
CANADA. Imports Exports	18·1 16·5	22·4 19·9	21·8 18·5		23·76 20·60	-2·68 -7·03	
Total	34·6 9·70	42·3 12·56	40·3 17·84	•••	22.25	-4.73	

<sup>\*</sup> The sign — indicates decrease. Where there is no sign an increase is indicated.

<sup>†</sup> If we strictly excluded the admission of goods which have already been recorded, either the Imports or Exports of purely Intercolonial Trade should be excluded from the Aggregate of Trade, as it is obvious that under such circumstances Exports and Imports must refer almost entirely to the same articles.





VICTORIA.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 and Years 1888–1892.

Area—87,884 square miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population on 31st Decem-						
ber Estimated No.	879,886	1,076,966	1,103,727	1,133,266	1,157,678	1,167,373
Ditto mean for year	868,942	1,054,974	1,090,346	1,118,496	1,146,930	1,162,710
Revenue—	1 001 050					
From Customs £						
Other Taxes£ Total Revenue£	623,054					
General Expenditure—	5,592,362	7,609,598	8,675,990	8,519,159	8,343,588	7,729,572
Interest on Loans £	1,140,146	1,385,121	1,459,242	1,548,145	1,646,884	1,714,416
Total Expenditure £			7,919,902		9,128,699	8,482,917
Loans Expenditure—	0,220,102	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,010,002	10,020,101	0,120,000	0,402,011
On Railways £	794,468	1,742,149	3,083,211	2,933,087	2,786,562	613,157
Other Public Works, &c. £	138,877	647,795				438,562
Total Current Year £	933,345	2,389,944	3,737,298		3,427,195	1,051,719
Public Debt on 31st Dec. £	22,103,202	34,627,382	37,367,027	41,377,693	43,610,265	46,774,125
Imports £	18,748,081	23,972,134	24,402,760	22,954,015	21,711,608	17,174,545
Exports—						
Wool£	5,902,574	5,170,930	5,928,847	5,933,603		6,619,141
$rac{f Gold \dots f f}{f Silver \dots f f}$	1,497,110	+6,040,756	12,280,326	†2,739,503		11,848,948
Tin£	4585	4000	900	272	22,454	† 15,602
Total Home Products. £	12 570 788	4928	368	10,291,821	650 13,026,426	336 11,410,817
Total Exports £	16.193 579	13 853 763	19 794 794	13,266,222	16,006,743	14,214,546
Shipping Total Tonnage	2,690,884	4.307.883	4.599.178	4,363,341	4,715,109	4,456,254
Railways—		2,000,000	2,000,210	1,000,011	2,710,100	1,100,201
Miles Open	1355	2018	‡2199	2688	2798	2921
Train Miles	5,069,389	9,082,312	10.680.743	111.773.152	+12.249.747	±11.807.677
Cost Construction £	19,746,915	27,268,258	29,048,670	<b>‡31,800,515</b>	+36,341,626	\$37,085,309
Receipts£	1,781,078	2,756,049	3,110,140	\$3,131,866	+ 3,298,567	‡ 3,095,122
Expenditure£	1,098,599	1,753,019	1,945,837	‡2,132,158	‡ 2,310,645	‡ 2,138,139
Telegraphs—	0.400	4004	2000			
Miles, poles Offices	3493	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY.	3967	§ 8013		8358
Cost of Construction £	* 336	601	656	748	787	818
Messages	1 418 760	2,743,938	2,885,919	3,114,703	3,065,351	
Receipts£	78,374				173,696	155,657
Post Office—	,,,,,,	120,012	100,000	110,111	170,000	100,007
Offices	1218	1544	1600	1671	1729	1766
Letters and Post Cards		47,700,776	48.097.268	62,526,448		*
Newspapers and Packets .	17,356,414	30,792,238	27,473,020	30,413,921	*	*
Receipts £	232,726	*	370,000	330,263	321,276	355,819
Working Expenses £	430,213	562,863	582,910	626,984	690,119	655,520
Bank Deposits-Ordinary £						40,028,169
Savings . £	2,121,246	4,669,541	4,971,933	5,405,644	5,670,137	5,993,216
Property—Assessed Annual	*	11 010 470	70 007 700	10 00 = 110	10 500 550	10 005 000
Value£ Agriculture—		11,913,473	12,931,526	13,265,543	13,733,770	13,605,990
Wheat-Acres	969,362	1,217,191	1 179 795	1 145 169	1 220 602	1 9/9 504
Bushels	8,751,454		1,178,735 11,495,720	1,145,163 12,751,295	1,332,683 13,679,268	1,342,504 14,814,645
Oats—Acres	169,892	197,518	236,496	221,048	190,157	177,645
Bushels	4,446,027			4,919,325	4,455,551	4,574,816
Barley-Acres	43,721			87,751	45,021	37,533
Bushels	758,477		1,831,132	1,571,599	844,198	774,207
Potatoes—Acres	34,267	43,074		53,818	57,334	40,594
Tons	129,605	131,149		204,155	200,523	142,623
Hay—Acres	309,382		451,546	413,043	369,498	512,648
Tons	327,385			567,746	514,406	740,049
Land under Tillage-Acres	2,040,916	2,564,742	2,627,262	2,652,748	2,687,575	2,970,115
Live Stock—	200 000	000 77	000 000	100 110	440.000	460 465
Horses	280,874	323,115	329,335	436,459	440,696	439,596
Cattle	1,287,088	1,370,660	1,394,209	1,782,978	1,812,104	1,824,704
Pigs	237,917	245,818		12,736,143	12,928,148 286,780	12,965,306
	201,011	210,010	249,673	282,457	200,100	290,339

<sup>\*</sup> Information not available. † Including specie. ‡ For year ending 30th June. § Including Railway Telegraphs. || For year ending 31st December.

VICTORIA.

Statistical Summary for Year 1882 and Years 1888–92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	9.89	12.00	12.40	12.72	13.05	13.23
Birth Rate	30.06	32.71	33.35	33.59	33.57	32.54
Death Rate	15.32	15.44		16.10	16.24	13.63
Marriage Rate	7.09	8.48	8.43	8.51	7.66	6.64
Finance—	0 0 0	7 4 9	7 10 0	7 8 1	8 15 3	6 12 11
Revenue per head $\pounds$ Taxation ditto $\pounds$	6 8 9 2 13 4	7 4 3 2 18 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2 17 4	2 14 2
Per cent. to Revenue	41.44	40.37	43.22	42.64	38.98	40.74
General Expenditure per head $\pounds$	5 18 5	6 18 2	7 5 3	8 7 8	9 3 3	7 5 11
Public Debt per head£	25 2 6			36 10 2	37 13 5	40 1 4
Interchange—						
Imports per head£	21 11 7	22 14 7	22 7 8	20 10 6	18 18 7	14 15 5
Exports, Home Products, per					77	0.10.0
head£	14 9 7	9 12 7	8 19 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 7 2 13 19 2	9 16 3 12 4 6
Total Exports per head£	18 12 9 143·03	13 2 8 157·63			148 · 22	129.84
Home Products per sq. mile £ Railways—	140 00	107 00	111 20	11, 11	140 22	120 04
Miles open & being constructed						
per 100,000 persons	156	254	262	256b	253	256
Ditto per 10,000 square						
miles	154	307	329ª	330b	331	338
Population per mile open and				-0-1	000	
being constructed	649	393	386ª	3916	398	391
Cost of construction per mile	34 550	10 510	10.010	10 0000	13.148	12,775
open£	14,576					1066
Receipts, ditto £ Ditto per train mile s. d.	7 0.32	1366				5 2.91
Profit per cent. to cost of con-	1 0 02	0 0 00	0 0 00	0 0 01	0 1 01	0 2 01
struction	3.46	3.68	4.01	3·14b	2.72	2.58
Working Expenses per mile						
open£	810.70	868.69	885·07b	862·87b	835 · 98	736.53
Ditto, per train miles. d.	4 4.01	3 10.32	3 7.72b			3 7.46
Ditto, per cent. Receipts	61.67	63.61	62.56	68.07	70.05	69.08
Service Train Miles, per mile	3742	4500	4858	4764	4431	4067
open	5.83		9.79	10.62	10.68	10.16
Ditto, per 100 square miles	5768					13,436
Post Office—	0.00	10,001	1.0,200			
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per						
head mean population	53.21	74.41	69.31	83.09		
Offices per 100 square miles	1.39	1.75	1.82	1.90	1.97	2.01
Telegraphs—				0.70	0.41	0.71
Miles Poles per 100 square miles	3.96	4.77	4.54	9.12	9.41	9.51
Offices, ditto	.38	.68	.75	*85	300	90
Acres under cultivation per head	2.35	2.43	2.41	2.37	2.34	2.55
Wheat, bushels per acre	9.03	7.10	9.75	11.13	10.26	11.04
Oats, ditto	26.17	14.20		22.25	23.43	25.75
Barley, ditto	17.35	13.55		17.91	18.75	20.63
Potatoes, tons, per acre	3.78	3.04	3.33	3.79	3.20	3.21
Hay, ditto		0.75	1.48	1.37	1:39	1.44
Wheat, bushels, per head	10.07	8.20		11:40	11.93	12.74
Oats, ditto	5.12	2.66	5:18	4·40 1·41	3.88	3.93
Barley, ditto	.87	1.07	1.68	1 41	14	00
Horses per square mile	3.20	3.68	3.75	4.97	5.01	5.00
Cattle ditto	14.64	15.59	15.86	20.29	20.62	20.76
Sheep ditto	115.76	123 · 10	123.82	144.92	147.10	147.53

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Based on Railways, 31 December,

b Based on Railways, financial year.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 and Years 1888-92.

Area—310,700 Square Miles.

Management of the Control of the Con	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS	1		POLYGON DATE OF THE PARTY OF TH	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AND	THE SCHOOL SHEET, SHARES
	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population on 31st December,						
estimated No	815,000	1,051,080	1,081,820	1,121,860	1,165,300	1,197,050
Ditto mean for the year	798,540					
Revenue—						
From Customs£	1,514,263					
Other Taxes £	389,149					
Total Revenue £ General Expenditure—	7,410,737	8,886,360	9,063,397	9,498,620	10,047,152	10,501,104
Interest on Loan £	969,198	1,745,695	1,805,770	1 805 655	1,905,016	1 070 397
Total Expenditure £	6,347,810				10,478,673	
Loans Expenditure—	0,011,010	0,012,000	0,200,211	0,010,000	10,110,010	10,000,020
On Railways£	2,195,028	1,000,829	601,939	1,190,502	3,011,356	1,834,927
Other Public Works £	637,731		1,764,060			
Total Expenditure £	2,832,759	2,478,406	2,365,999	2,859,219	4,318,204	4,813,780
Public Debt, 31st December £			46,646,449			
Imports£	21,281,130	20,885,557	22,863,057	22,615,004	25,383,397	20,776,526
Exports—		0.000.000	70 000 000	0 000 000		70 540 741
Wool£			10,785,070			
$\mathfrak{L}$ Silver $\mathfrak{L}$	1,697,791	*2,122,764	*3,202,614	2,289,022	3,732,894	
Tin£	1,095,460	807,688	447,396	436,728	344,890	2,505,427
Total Home Products£			17,423,311			
Total Exports£			23,294,934			
Shipping-Total Tonnage No.			5,321,179			
Railways—	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,,	-,,			, , , ,
Miles open No.	1314	2206	2252	2263	2263	2266
Train miles No.			7,789,242			
Cost Construction £			30,196,504			
Receipts £			2,538,477			
	† 934,635	1,578,590	1,634,602	†1,665,835	+1,831,371	11,914,252
Telegraphs— Miles (poles) No.	0014	10,000	10 700	11 001	11.000	11.00
Offices	9014 $345$					
Cost of Construction £	536,399					
Messages No.	1,965,931					001,010
Receipts £	120,266					203,416
Post Office—						
Offices No.	1005	1203	1261	1663	1729	1762
Letters and Post Cards No.		48,986,000	53,971,300			
	19,325,100				53,585,800	
Receipts £	229,910					
Working Expenses £	228,186		393,606	449,210	445,821	447,726
Banks Deposits Ordinary £			32,755,605			
Savings $\mathfrak{L}$ Property—Assessed Ann. Value $\mathfrak{L}$	0,010,090	4,001,010	4,280,083 7,009,575			0,000,001
Agriculture—			1,000,010	0,000,001		
Wheat-Acres	247,361	304,803	419,758	333,233	356,666	452,921
Bushels	4,042,395					
Oats-Acres	24,818	7984	22,358	14,102	12,958	20,890
Bushels	617,465	109,931	543,330			431,603
Barley-Acres	6474				4459	4618
Bushels	133,050		113,109			
Potatoes—Acres	14,462	15,419			22,560	18,502
Tons	43,461			52,791	61,326	51,505
Hay—Acres	179,567	209,531	212,106	175,242	163,738	214,468 $302,278$
Tons  Land in Crops—Acres	242,922 733 583	134,911	366,229 1,164,475	213,034	209,322 846,383	1,010,727
Live Stock—	733,583	999,298		1,498,635		
Horses	328,026	411,368	430,777	444,163	459,755	481,416
Laute	1,859,985	1,622,907	1,741,592	1,909,090	2,046,347	2,147,024
0.3	21 760 200	46 509 460	50 106 760			
0.3	31,769,308 154,815	46,503,469 248,583	50,106,768 238,535	284,453	253,189	249,522

<sup>\*</sup> Including Specie. + State Lines only.

## NEW SOUTH WALES. Statistical Summary for Year 1882 and Years 1888-92. (Relative and Proportional.)

	18	88	2.	18	38	8.	18	88	9.	18	39	0.	1	89	1.	11	39	2.
Population—	-									-								
Persons per square mile		2	. 57		3	33		3	43		3	.55		3	68		3	. 81
Birth Rate			20		37			34				.36			.60		34	
Death Rate			.05		13			13				.90			26		13	
Marriage Rate			.70			57			.06			.15			.39			.77
Finance—																		
Revenue per head£	9	18	7	8	11	7	8	10	0	8	12	5	8	15	8	8	17	10
Taxation ditto £	2	7	8		11			10	3			11		11	0		18	1
Taxation per cent. to Revenue		25	.64		30			29	. 54			.93		29	.03		32	. 8
General Expenditure per head £	7	19	0	8	15	2	8	13	5	8	13	4	9	3	3	8	18	4
Public Debt per head£					12			11		43	3		45	1	0	45	5	1
Interchange—																		
Imports per head£	26	13	0	20	3	3	21	8	9	20	10	6	22	19	6	17	11	
Exports (Home Products) per																		
head£	16	10	9	16	13	10	16	6	9	15	12	9	18	9	3	14	19	10
Total Exports per head £		18		20				16			0				10			-
Home Products per square mile			.51			65			.08			.46			.91		57	. 15
Railways—																		
Miles open and being constructed													8.					
per 100,000 persons			228			212			222			215			211			22
Ditto per 10,000 sq. miles			59			73			72			78			78			8.
Population per mile open and																		
being constructed			439			171			498			465			473	136		45
Cost of construction per mile																1		
open£		14.	211		12,	72		13.	409		13.	674		14.	226		14.	89.
Receipts ditto£			340			138			170			206			363		*1	
Receipts per train mile s. d.	7		.43	2.00	10		6	7			6	.91	*7	8	.76	*7	5	.2
Profit per cent. to cost of con-																		
struction	100	4	.09		3	49	1	3	.03		*3	.13		*3	.59		*3	. 5
Working expenses per mile open £			. 15	,	715		,	753				.44		839		*	876	
Ditto, per train mile s. d.			.24		3				.33			.92			.26			.6
Ditto, per cent. Receipts			.02			90			.39		*63			*61			*61	
Service Train Miles, per mile open			826			324		3	459		3	623			826		3	82
Ditto, per head			.07		7	08		7	.30		7	.44		7	.57		7	. 2
Ditto, per 100 square miles			561		2	360		2	507		2	639		2	789		2	76
Post Office -																		
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per																		
head mean population		60	.93		47	29		92	.24		97	.33		102	.96		114	. 5.
Offices per 100 square miles			.32			38			.41			.43			. 57			.5
Telegraph Wires—																		
Poles per 100 square miles		2	.90		3	44		3	.45		3	.61		3	.76		3	. 8
Offices ditto			.11			14			.16			.20			.22			. 2
Agriculture—																		
Acres under cultivation per head		1	.92			96		1	.05		1	.36			.74			. 8.
Wheat, bushels per acre			.34			76		15	.65		10	.95		11	.11		15	.0
Oats, ditto			.88		13			24	.30			.20		21	.32		20	. 60
Barley, ditto			. 55			08		20	.79		16	.48		20	.95		19	. 8
Potatoes, tons per acre			.01		2	36			. 85		2	.72	1	2	.72		2	. 7
Hay, ditto			.35			64			.73			.22			.27			.4
Wheat, bushels per head			.06			40			.16	1		.31		3	.47		5	.77
Oats, ditto			.77			11			.51			.23			.24			.36
Barley, ditto			.16			04			.11			.07			.08			. 0
Live Stock—				100						1								
Horses per square mile		1	.06		1	32		1	.39		1	.43		1	.48		1	.5
Cattle ditto			.99			22			.61		6	.14		6	.59		6	.9
Sheep ditto	1	102			149	67		161		]	180	.19	1	199	.00		186	.9
		14 (57)	1812	1552														

<sup>\*</sup> Government Lines only,

#### QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 and Years 1888-92.

Area—668,497 Square Miles.

					was to be a supplied to the su	named and the last
	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population 31 Dec., estimated No.	248,255		406,658	422,776		421,29
Ditto, mean for the year	237,611	377,201	397,061	414,717	404,772	415,813
Revenue— From Customs £	704 666	1 944 504	7 044 470	1 001 757	1 145 000	1 100 000
Other Taxes £	704,666			1,261,757	1,145,660	
Total Revenue£	174,423 $2,255,189$	233,167 $3,463,097$	171,752 $3,440,249$	266,883 $3,350,223$	290,161 $3,473,716$	283,12 $3,445,94$
General Expenditure—	2,200,100	0,400,001	0,440,240	0,000,220	0,410,110	0,440,04
Interest on Loans£	589,275	1,015,667	1,059,769	1,139,034	1,167,061	1,229,83
Total Expenditure£	2,209,959	3,368,405	3,594,625	3,684,655	3,625,281	3,557,62
Loans Expenditure—	,		0,002,000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
On Railways£	629,120	1,043,909	1,170,598	1,026,665	854,808	433,11
Other Public Works£	377,931	530,349	556,437	451,604	441,450	229,16
Total Expenditure£	1,007,051	1,574,258		1,478,269		662,28
Public Debt, 31st December £	13,125,350	25,840,950	25,840,950		29,457,134	
Imports£	6,318,463	6,646,738	6,052,562	4,826,622	5,079,004	4,222,49
Exports—	- 000 010	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.000.704	0 501 510	0 450 540	1 202 10
Wool £	1,329,019			2,524,742		
Gold£		*1,669,911				
$\mathfrak{L}$ Silver $\mathfrak{L}$	269,904	230,360		199,084	120,706	155,67
Total Home Products£	14,681	119,045		134,262	54,719 7,979,080	
Total Exports£	3,459,182 $3,534,452$			8,412,244 8,554,512		
Shipping—Total Tonnage	1,880,591	996,229	1,001,009	910,779		972,42
Railways—	1,000,001	000,220	1,001,003	510,110	001,110	012,22
Miles open	867	1931	2061	2142	2304	235
Train Miles	1,275,922	3,223,127	3,626,926	3,722,412		
Cost of construction £			13,332,044		15,943,019	
Receipts£	423,665			821,226	974,703	1,041,22
Working Expenses£	242,131	507,961				
Telegraphs—						
Miles, poles	6344	9167				
Offices	187	311	340		352	35
Cost of Construction£	472,095		786,617	†	827,866	831,44
Messages	865,136		1,327,937	1,329,925		02.05
Receipts£	60,164			91,780		82,95
Working Expenses£ Post Office—	69,385	113,067	117,570	120,556	116,405	112,99
Offices	470	766	834	892	903	95
Letters and Post Cards	5 059 610		13,070,083			
Newspapers and Packets			12,851,834			
Receipts£	62,519					
Working Expenses£	155,769					
Bank Deposits-Ordinary £	5.680.057		10,182,388			
Savings£			1,597,784			1,708,39
Property-Assessed Ann. Value £			4,240,189		2,590,492	2,254,47
Agriculture—						
Wheat—Acres	10,494					
Bushels	145,752					
Oats—Acres	225					
Bushels	3730	1				
Barley—Acres						
Bushels	8982					
Potatoes—Acres	5133					
Hay—Acres						
Tons	22,001 36,690					
Land in Crop—Acres	00,090	192,987				
Total Land in Cultivation—Acres	158,686					~=1,1
Live Stock—	100,000	211,002	21,000			
	200 201	324,326	352,364	365,812	399,364	422,76
Horses	229 194				,	1
Cattle	229,124 4.089,715	1			6,192,759	6,591,41
	4,089,715	4,654,932	4,872,416	5,558,264		

<sup>\*</sup> Including specie. † Not furnished,

QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 and Years 1888-92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1	882.	1	888.	1	889.	18	90.	1	891		18	392	
Population—			-		-									
Persons per square mile		.36	13	.58		.61		.65	3	.6:	1		.6	2
Birth Rate		35.85	15	37.77		36.27		37.18	5	36.3	3		35.8	4
Death Rate		17.99		14.66	100	15.44		13.60		12.7	7		15.6	1
Marriage Rate		8.56		8.63		7.87		7.70	)	7.19	)		6.6	7
Finance—		0 00												
Revenue per head£	9	9 10	9	3 7	8	13 3	7	18 1	1 8	11	8	8	5	
Taxation ditto£		14 0	4	3 8	3	16 4	3	12 (	3	10 1	1		6	
Taxation per cent. to Revenue		38.97		45.56		44.67		45.65	2	41.3			40.2	
General Expenditure per head £	9	6 0	8	18 7	9	1 1	8				2			
Public Debt ditto£	52	17 5	66	13 9	63	10 11	66	9 '	771	15	3 6	39	18	-
interchange—					1									
Imports per head£	26	12 0	17	12 5	15	4 10	11	12	) 12	10 1	1	10	3	
Exports (Home Products) per			1											
	14	11 2	15	18 10	18	18 4	20		8 19		-		4 1	
	14	17 6	16	4 10	19	9 8	20	12	7 20	10		50		
Home Products per square mile		5.17	1	8.99		11.24		12.2	8	11.9	4		12:5	)
Railways—			1											
Miles open & being constructed														
per 100,000 persons No.		526		692		664		66		59			57	
Ditto per 10,000 sq.miles No.		19		39		39		4	1	3	6			3
Population per mile open and													7.	~
being constructedNo.		190		148		154		15	4	16	8		17	1
Cost of construction per mile														7
open£		7638	1	6765		6459		730		692			71	
Receipts per mile open£		489		402		386		38		42	-	-	44	
Receipts per train miles. d.	6	7.70	4	9.84	4	4.70	4	4.9	4 5	0.6	2	5	0.0	U
Profits per cent. to cost of con-										0.0			0.	A
struction		2.74		2.06		1.21		1.5	1	2.0	19		2.4	4
Working expenses per mile										-			91	0
open£		279		263		288		29		27		0	20	
Ditto per train miles. d.	3	9.55	1 6	3 1.85	100	3.35	3					3	0.4	
Ditto per cent. receipts		57.14		65.38	)	74.67		76.9	2	65.7	1		60.	6
Service Train Miles per mile										7.08			10	0
open		1472		1669	)	1757		173		167			17	
Ditto per head	1	5.37		8.5		9.13		8.8		9.5			10.	
Ditto per 100 square miles		191		489	3	543		55	7	57	1		6	4
Post Office—														
Letters, Newspapers, &c. per								0.00		en.	10		72.	p
head mean population		48.22		66:55		65.28		67.2		73.4			12	
Offices per 100 square miles		.07		.1		· 12		.]	.3		13			1
Telegraph—	1		-						-	1.	10		1.	1.0
Miles Poles per 100 square miles	3	. 95		1.3		1.41		1.4		1:4				
Offices ditto		. 02		.0.		.05		.(	15		)5			
Agriculture-											0	10.38		(
Acres under cultivation per head	1	.67		. 5		.62		3.			59		14.	
Wheat, bushels per acre		13.88		. 8		15.88		20.0		20:			21.	
Oats, ditto		16.28		5.6	1	19.41		21.8		23:			18.	
Barley, ditto		17.82		22.9		21.24		21.7		. 28 .		180	3.	
Potatoes, tons per acre		2.90	1	2.8		3.60		3.5		2.1			2.	
Hay, ditto		1.67		1.5		1.93		1:6		1:			1.	
Wheat, bushels per head		.06		.0		.03			00		97		1.	
Oats, ditto		.05		.0		.04			)2		04			
Barley, ditto		. 04	-	.0	2	.07		. (	03		05			1
Live Stock—	1										00			1
Horses per square mile		0.34		•4		. 53			05		60		9.	
Cattle ditto		6.15		6.9		7.29		8:3		9.				
Sheep ditto	1	18.09	)	20.1	1	21.65		26:	14	30.	04	1	32.	ø

<sup>\*</sup> Miles open only.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 and Years 1888-92.

Area—903,690 Square Miles.

	1882.	1888.	1000	1000		
		10001	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population, 31 Dec., estimated No.	293,509	306,641	311,112	314,195	320,723	331,721
Ditto, mean for year	289,636	305,510	308,078		316,560	
From Customs £	636,091	533,665	500 400	500.005	000.070	
Other Taxes£	17,773		529,433 181,815		608,816 220,932	
Total Revenue £		2,494,556	2,270,433		2,829,453	
General Expenditure— Interest on Loans £						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Total Expenditure £	507,773 2,146,599		798,991	777,995	801,760	
Loans Expenditure—	2,140,099	2,376,399	2,355,927	2,579,258	2,768,353	2,757,775
On Railways£	*	702,532	594,967	281,302	264,005	294,742
Other Public Works £	*	286,271	664,019	352,556	224,864	
Total current year £ Public Debt on 31st December £	*	988,803	1,258,986		488,869	
Imports£		19,147,700 5,413,638	6,804,451	20,401,500‡		21,230,700 ‡
Exports—	0,101,100	0,110,000	0,004,401	8,262,673	9,956,542	7,395,178
Wool£	2,400,563		2,194,701	1,871,277	2,166,125	1,954,403
Gold£	4634		37,305	192,750	144,320	128,329
Silver Lead f.	3251	919,802	1 010 000	30	0.000.00	62
Total Home Products £	4,187,840		1,916,209 3,694,692		3,270,511 4,685,313	19,793 3,232,259
Total Exports£	5,359,890	6,984,098	7,259,365		10,512,049	
Shipping—Total Tonnage Railways—	1,337,218	1,973,651	1,959,342	2,190,441	2,576,546	
Miles open	945	1500	1750	1000	7,000	3001
Train Miles	1,344,565		3 084 200	1628 3,475,946	1666 4,016,114	
Cost of Construction £	5,715,651	9,666,223	10,919,696		11,563,891	
$rac{\pounds}{\mathbb{E}}$ Receipts $\pounds$	460,110		927,812	1,124,104	1,257,825	1,073,020
Telegraph—	313,887	453,385	519,978	574,541	629,355	671,045
Miles poles	5092	5509	5511	5623	5640	5493
Offices	172		210	218	220	
Cost of Construction £	*	1,126,433	848,081	848,081	1,182,058	
Messages£	691,212	994,930		1,068,282	985,638	
Post Offices—	67,878	105,422	100,558	100,752	95,636	90,361
Offices	517	594	593	609	629	639
Letters and Post Cards	12,381,600	17,012,577	16,388,607		17,836,092	
Newspapers and Packets £	6,029,426	8,701,032		10,711,489	10,197,827	10,149,271
Working Expenses ¶£	101,944 186,944	109,178 179,492	107,560	111,492	111,238	
Bank Deposits-Ordinary £	5,140,766		$ \begin{array}{c c} 177,987 \\ 6,822,501 \end{array} $	181,996 7,198,636	193,963 7,774,907	201,445 7,499,518
Savings f.	1,529,641		1,923,292	2,078,575	2,100,672	2,216,393
Property—Assessed Ann. Value £	_	_	2,520,112	2,553,600	2,529,831	
Wheat—Acres	1,746,531	1,605,000+	1 949 001	1 050 550	1 770 400	1 500 500
Bushels	7,356,117		1,842,961 14,577,358	1,673,573 9,399,389	1,552,423 6,436,488	1,520,580 9,240,108
Oats—Acres	3457	*	10,297	12,475	12,637	15,745
Bushels	38,472	*	131,449	116,229	80,876	166,489
Bushels	12,186 134,464	*	19,679	14,472	11,461	13,285
Potatoes—Acres	5288	*	246,841 6383	175,583 6626	107,183 6892	175,468 6014
Tons	16,133	*	23,853	23,963	27,824	
Hay—Acres	138,843	*	329,643	345,150	304,171	434,116
Tons Land under cultivation acres	104,370	*	395,920	310,125	193,317	389,277
Live Stock—Horses	2,370,980 162,400	*	2,864,877 170,515	2,649,098	2,533,291	2,625,741
Cattle	306,046	430,000†		187,686 359,938	188,587 399,077	186,726 411,793
Sheep	6,388,366	7,150,000†		7,004,642	7,646,239	7,152,047
Pigs	100,075	170,000†	106,856	116,277	81,948	61,180
The state of the s						

Not taken this year. † Estimated. ‡ Exclusive of Treasury Bonds, 1890, £750,000; 1891, £500,000, § Including specie. ¶ Post and Telegraph.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Statistical Summary for Year 1882 and Years 1888-92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—	22				0.5	0.0
Persons per square mile Birth Rate	• 32	• 34	• 34	*34	.35	.36
Death Rate	37.44	34.40		33.27	33.92 13.30	32·41 11·41
Marriage Rate	15·17 8·73	12·30 6·92	11·36 6·69	12·59 6·97	7.31	6.51
Finance—	0 10	0.92	0.09	0 97	1.01	0 01
Revenue per head £	7 4 1	8 3 3	7 7 4	8 4 3	8 18 9	7 16 1
Taxation£	2 5 2	2 8 5	2 6 2	2 10 .9	2 12 5	2 8 1
Ditto per cent. to Revenue.	31.33	29.64	31.33	30.83	29.32	30.81
General Expenditure per head £	7 8 3	7 15 7	7 12 11	8 5 7	8 14 11	8 9 6
Public Debt ditto £	42 9 9			64 18 8		63 15 8
Interchange—	12 0 0	02 0 10	05 10 0	01 10 0	00 17 10	00 10
Imports per head £	23 3 2	17 14 4	22 1 9	26 10 6	31 9 1	22 14 9
Exports Home Products ditto £	14 9 2	15 5 2	11 19 10	14 3 2	14 16 0	9 18 9
Total Exports ditto £	18 10 1	22 17 3		28 6 9		
Home Products per sq. mile £	4.63	5.17	4.09	4.88	5.18	3.58
Railways-						
Miles open and being constructed						
per 100,000 persons	364	580	566	525	526	529
Ditto 10,000 square miles	11.66	20.18	20.04	19.00	18.44	19.07
Population per mile open and						
being constructed	275	175	179	193	190	189
Cost of Construction per mile						
open £	6049	6444	6218	6443	6941	7108
Receipts ditto£	486.95	635.01	528.36	698	755.12	644.84
Receipts per train mile s. d.	6 10.12	6 4.01	6 0.20	6 5.62	6 3.12	5 6.58
Profit per cent. to cost of con-						
struction	2.56	5.12	3.73	5.30	5.43	3.40
Working expenses per mile						
open£	332.20	303.57	296.12	356.86	377.76	403.27
Ditto per train mile s. d.	4 7.92	3 0.33	3 4.46	3 3.67	3 1.44	3 5.64
Ditto per cent. receipts	68.22	47.81	56.04	51.10	50.04	62.24
Service train miles per mile open	1423	2005	1756	2066	2411	2331
Ditto per head	4.64			11.16		
Ditto per 100 square miles Post Office—	149	331	341	385	444	428
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population	63.57	84.16	05.05	99.90	99.50	04.70
Offices per 100 square miles	.09		1	88.30	88.56	
Telegraphs—	00	01	-07	.07	07	.07
Miles poles per 100 sq. miles	.56	· 61	.61	.62	.62	.61
Offices ditto	.02			.02		.05
Agriculture—	02	0.2	02	02	02	Ue
Acres under cultivation per head	8.18		8.95	8.26	8.00	6.08
Wheat, bushels per acre	4.21	8.86		5.62		
Oats, ditto			12.77	9.32		
Barley, ditto			12.54	12.13		
Potatoes, tons ditto			3.74			
Hay, ditto			1.20			
Wheat, bushels per head			47.32			
Oats, ditto			• 42			1
Barley, ditto			.80		-	
Live Stock—	10		00	30	04	U
Horses per square mile	·18	_	•19	·21	·21	.2
Cattle, ditto					-	1
Sheep, ditto				7.75	1	
					0 70	. 0

# WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 and Years 1888-92. Area—1,060,000 Square Miles.

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population, 31 Dec., estimated No.	30,766	42,137	43,698	46,290	53,285	58,674
Ditto, mean for the year	30,389	42,059	43,053		51,603	56,531
Revenue—	****					
From Customs £ Other Taxes £	118,848		171,990		237,686	276,554
Total Revenue£	$\begin{array}{c c} 13,288 \\ 250,372 \end{array}$	20,885 $357,003$	22,258 $442,725$	22,066 414,314	26,582 497,670	28,206
General Expenditure—	200,012	001,000	442,720	414,014	497,070	543,889
Interest on Loans £	32,100	63,820	68,170	71,773	76,772	98,211
Total Expenditure £	205,451	385,130	386,000		435,623	550,616
Loans—	20.010	00.00	10.15			
Expenditure on Railways £ Other Public Works £	29,946	6952 36,900	4245	1353	43,226	231,413
Total current year £	*	43,852	131,867 135,112	4,553 15,906	34,768 77,994	111,219 342,632
Public Debt on 31st December £	511,000	1,275,200	1,371,981	1,367,445	1,613,594	2,261,864
Imports £	508,753	786,250	818,127	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,109
Exports—						, , , ,
Wool £	301,234	423,762	395,903	261,352	329,365	326,703
Gold £ Tin £	*	*	58,871	86,664	115,182	226,284
Total Home Products£	580,756	673,519	300 748,899	5400 659,661	10,200 $788,874$	13,843
Total Exports£	583,054	680,344	761,391	671,813	799,466	870,814 882,148
Shipping—Total Tonnage	344,247	812,393				
Railways —						
Miles open	†95	+204	†204	+198	+203	+198
Train miles £	4000 670	359,585	383,000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	335,456	406,750
Receipts£	+283,678 +12,572	892,243 38,382	871,377 40,849	832,497 45,814	905,974	914,823 94,201
Expenditure £	+15,071	44,081	54,339		67,760 63,884	90,654
Telegraphs -			-,000	0~,~!0	00,001	00,001
Miles poles	1585	2961	2961	2921	2921	3288
Offices	29	42	42	42	*	47
Cost of construction £ Messages	81,267	180,735	199,800	234,741	*	192,939
Receipts£	3726	8353	197,587 10,165	10,328	12,679	14,997
Expenditure £	*	*	*	*	*	*
Post Office-						
Offices	61	78	186	186	188	188
Letters and Post Cards  Newspapers and Packets	1,070,146 881,431				3,904,772	4,998,975
Receipts £	7719		1,640,506 13,367	2,465,777 15,459	3,525,348	5,224,305
Working Expenses£	22,208	35,429	33,702	36,609	31,336 41,243	20,575 49,975
Bank Deposits—Ordinary£	*	*	837,694			
Savings£	*	*	31,061	21,553	46,181	61,990
Property—Assessed Ann. Value £ Agriculture—	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wheat—Acres	22,718	30,740	25 517	99 990	96 966	05 001
Bushels	249,898	322,759	35,517 497,238	33,820 465,025	26,866 295,526	35,061 429,497
Oats—Acres	1025	1787	2075	1934	1301	1694
Bushels	15,375	41,852	41,500		18,214	29,645
Barley -Acres	4766	5009	5475	5322	3738	3666
Bushels Potatoes—Acres	66,724 267	73,630	93,075	87,813	48,594	56,823
Tons	667	481 1974	$\frac{462}{1386}$	510 1655	531	529
Hay-Acres	25,959	23,914	25,694	23,183	1593 $28,534$	1586 35,124
Tons	25,959	23,914	25,694	26,495	28,534	43,904
Land under crop	56,691	65,699	73,408	69,676	64,209	79,603
Land in cultivation	*	106,015	117,833	122,033	131,900	161,459
Live Stock—Horses	31,325 65,073	41,390	42,806	44,384	40,812	44,973
Sheep	1,259,797	95,822 2,112,393	119,571 2,366,681	130,970 2,524,913	133,690	162,886
Pigs	16,898	25,083	27,079	28,985	1,962,212 25,930	1,685,500 24,417
			,	2,030	3,000	,,

<sup>\*</sup> Not ascertained.

<sup>+</sup> Does not include private lines,

<sup>† 54</sup> miles Government,

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Statistical Summary for Year 1882 and Years 1888-92. (Relative and Proportional.)

	1832.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	.03	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05
Birth Rate	35.83	36.09	37.02	34.60	34.61	32.69
Death Rate	14.15	16.00	14.19	11.97	16.84	16.47
Marriage Rate	7.07	7.23	6.97	6.16	8.00	7.29
Finance—						
Revenue per head£	8 4 9	8 9 9	10 5 8	9 3 8	9 12 11	9 12 4
Taxation ditto£	4 6 11	4 5 7	4 10 3	4 10 8	5 2 5	5 7 10
Ditto per cent. to Revenue	52.78	50.40	43.88	49.39	53.10	56.08
General Expenditure per head £	6 15 3	9 3 2	8 19 4	8 18 1	8 4 7	9 14 10
Public Debt ditto £	16 I2 2	30 5 3	31 7 11	29 10 10	30 5 8	38 11 (
Interchange—						
Imports per head £	16 14 10	18 13 11	19 0 1	19 7 9	24 16 2	24 12 9
Exports Home Products ditto £	19 2 3	16 0 3	17 7 10	14 .2 5	15 5 9	15 8
Total Exports ditto £	19 3 9	16 3 6	17 13 8	14 17 10	15 9 10	15 12
Home Products per sq. mile £	. 55	.64	•71	. 62	.74	. 85
Railways—						
Miles open & being constructed		*				
per 100,000 persons	*381	1063	1888*	1815*	1986*	*1980
Ditto per 10,000 sq. miles	*1	4	7*	8*	10*	*1
Population per mile open and						
being constructed	*262	94	54*	55	50*	*5
Cost of construction per mile						
open £	5253	4374	4271	4205	4463	462
Receipts per mile worked £	233	204	217	231	334	47
Ditto per train mile s. d.	-	2 1.62	2 1.60	1 10.44	4 0.48	4 4.6
Profit per cent. to cost of con-	*00	0.4	7	7 00		
struction	*88	- '64	- 1.55	- 1.98	•43	.38
Working Expenses per mile	070.07	004.45	200.04	010.40	07/ 80	150 01
worked £	279.07	234.47	289 · 04	319.40	314.70	457.8
Ditto per train mile s. d. Ditto per cent. receipts		2 5·42 114·85	2 10.05 $133.02$	2 6.50		4 5.4
Service Train Miles per mile open		1912	2037	135·90 2681	94.28	96·25 2054
Ditto per head		8.55	8.89	10.58	1652	7 · 2
Ditto per 100 square miles		34	36	46	7.50	
Post Office—		04	90	40	32	3
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per						
head mean population	64.22	105.07	101.68	125.07	143.98	180 · 7
Offices per 100 square miles	.006	.007	.017	.017	.018	.01
Telegraphs—	000	001	011	01,	010	01.
Miles Poles, per 100 square miles	1.50	.28	. 28	. 28	.28	.3
Offices, ditto	.003	.004	.004	.004	_	.00
Agriculture —						00
Acres under cultivation per head	1.87	2.52	2.74	2.70	2.56	2.8
Wheat, bushels per acre	11.00	10.50	14.00	13.75		12.2
Oats, ditto	15.00	23.42	20.00	19.48		17.4
Barley, ditto	14.00	14.70	17:00	16.50		15.5
Potatoes, tons per acre	2.50	4.10	3.00	3.24	3.00	3.0
Hay, ditto	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.2
Wheat, bushels per head	8.22	7.67	11.55	10.31	5.73	7.60
Oats, ditto	.51	.99	.96			. 5
Barley, ditto	2.19	1.75	2.16			1.0
Live Stock—						
Horses per square mile	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.0.
Cattle ditto	.06	.09	· 11	.12	· 13	.18
Sheep ditto	1.19	1.99	2.23	2.38	1.85	1.59

<sup>\*</sup> Includes private lines.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Statistical Summary for the Year 1882 and Years 1888-1892.

Area—104,471 Square Miles.

	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
517,707	607,380	616,052	625,508	634,058	650,433
509,309	605,371	611,716	620,780	629,783	642,245
1 515 005	1 000 515	7 400 000	7 505 000	7 220 200	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
					1,657,134
					735,662
0,017,100	1,200,010	0,001,010	4,200,020	1,110,201	1,000,201
1,570,522	1,569,556	1,616,501	1,640,289¶	1,597,362	1,601,706
3,824,736	3,962,912	3,981,721	4,081,566	4,135,544	4,044,690
272 477	204 203	200 583	100,000	7400=#	100 000
					179,273
					309,508 488,781
					39,192,519
8,609,270					6,943,056
	3,115,008	3,976,375	4,150,599	4,129,686	4,313,502
					987,2135
					12,672
					9,365,868 9,534,851
					1,331,323
000,000	2,001,000	2,200,000	1,512,11	1,011,000	1,001,020
1461	1842	1897	1956	2027	2032
2,785,685	2,796,007	4,088,132		3,148,975	3,002,174
10,478,997	14,210,214	14,640,941	15,029,095	15,414,657	16,523,387
					1,279,035
592,821	667,132	706,126	726,543	739,263	775,381
2074	1700	1071	5000	5940	5450
					5479 615
					706,084
					-
90,634	133,925	106,462	110,697	117,634	104,766
96,006	95,464	101,434	104,391	114,644	121,080
202	77.15		70-0		
898					1263
15 700 354			15 541 097		28,572,856 20,796,493
					214,002
					157,314
					13,832,141
1,832,047	2,691,693	1,883,043	3,137,023	3,406,949	3,580,545
_	_	2,329,085	2,360,945	6,249,576	6,111,251
200 010	000 110	007 007	007 400	400.000	007 045
				402,273	381,245
				393 508	8,378,217 326,531
					9,893,989
					24,906
737,163	1,402,537	1,342,823	758,833	688,683	654,231
20,488	26,331	30,577	32,691	27,266	18,338
104,581	133,682	159,729	178,121		104,173
					61,811
75,764	71,296				93,293
5 651 955	7 609 074				1,543,359
0,001,200	7,055,974	7,070,107	0,010,420	0,402,490	9,743,593
161,736	187.3821	187.382t	187.382+	211.040	211,040
					851,351
	15,122,133				18,570,752
200,083	369,992†	369,992+	369,992†	308,812	308,812
	509,309  1,515,025 441,532 3,917,160  1,570,522 3,824,736 372,477 449,499 821,976 27,773,215 8,609,270 3,118,554 1,176,693 1256 6,253,350 6,658,008 899,836  1461 2,785,685 10,478,997 953,347 592,821 3974 264 505,373 1,570,189 90,634 96,006 898 30,525,579 15,709,354 168,325 145,737 8,945,346 1,832,047 390,818 10,270,591 319,858 13,520,428 28,146 737,163 20,488	509,309         605,371           1,515,025         1,390,717           441,532         640,941           3,917,160         4,109,815           1,570,522         1,569,556           3,824,736         3,962,912           372,477         284,391           449,499         455,283           821,976         739,674           27,773,215         36,971,691           8,609,270         5,941,900           3,118,554         3,115,008           1,176,693         1,157,055\$           1256         7,255,128           6,658,008         7,767,325           899,836         1,057,906           1461         1,842           2,785,685         1,057,906           1461         1,842           2,796,007         14,210,214           4592,821         667,132           3974         4790           4592,821         667,132           3974         455,860           1,570,189         1,765,860           90,634         133,925           96,006         95,464           898         1145           30,525,579         42,052,117	1,515,025	1,515,025	\$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c

# NEW ZEALAND. Statistical Summary for Year 1882 and Years 1888-92. (Relative and Proportional.)

Death Rate	CONTRACTOR		-		-		
Persons per square mile.		1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Persons per square mile.	Population—						
Birth Rate		5.41	5.81	5.86	5.04	6.03	6.15
Death Rate.							
Marriage Rate							
Finance							
Taxation ditto							
Taxation ditto	Revenue per head£	7 13 10	6 15 9	6 10 6	6 16 2	6 11 8	6 16 8
Ditto per cent. to Revenue General Expenditure per head £ 7 10 2 6 10 11 6 10 2 6 16 2 6 11 4 6 5 11 Public Debt per head £ 58 8 1 60 17 5 60 6 7 50 4 6 61 5 5 60 5 1 Interchange — Imports per head £ 16 18 1 9 16 3 10 5 11 10 2 7 10 6 7 10 16 2 Exports (Home Products) per head £ 12 5 7 11 19 9 14 15 8 15 5 2 14 8 6 14 11 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		3 18 6	3 7 1	3 8 4	3 10 4		
Public Debt per head	Ditto per cent. to Revenue	38.68	49.43	52.36	51.66	52.57	
Interchange		7 10 2	6 10 11	6 10 2	6 16 2	6 11 4	6 5 11
Exports per head		58 8 1	60 17 5	60 6 7	59 4 6	61 5 5	60 5 1
Exports (Home Products) per head							
head		16 18 1	9 16 3	10 5 11	10 2 7	10 6 7	10 16 2
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							
Home Products per sq. mile							14 11 8
Miles open & being constructed, per 100,000 persons.         324         320         331         339         346         349           Ditto, per 10,000 sq. miles open and being constructed         309         312         305         297         289         287           Cost of construction per mile open         309         312         305         297         289         287           Cost of construction per mile open         4         695*81         561*40         611*88         610         595*63         629*45           Ditto per train miles.d.         655*81         561*40         611*88         610         595*63         629*45           Profit per cent. to cost of construction         3*9         2*60         3*11         3*11         2*97         3*05           Working Expenses per mile open         4*2*17         364*12         372*23         371*44         367*61         381*58           Obitto per train miles.d.         4*2*18         4*7*54         3*5*45         4*9*60         4*8*34         5*1*32           Service Train Miles per mile open         5*2*18         64*86         60*83         60*88         61*72         60*62           Service Train Miles per mile open         5*47         4*61         6*66         6*80<							14 16 11
Miles open & being constructed, per 100,000 persons.         324         320         331         339         346         349           Ditto, per 10,000 sq. miles Population per mile open and being constructed .         309         312         305         297         289         287           Cost of construction per mile open         £         695 *81         561 *40         611 *88         610         595 *63         629 *45           Ditto per train mile. s. d.         Profit per cent. to cost of construction         561 *40         611 *88         610         595 *63         629 *45           Working Expenses per mile open         4         6 10 *14         7 1 *62         5 8 *14         7 10 *56         7 7 *29         7 10 *45           Ditto per train mile. s. d.         4 2 *88         4 7 *54         3 5 *45         4 9 *60         4 8 *34         5 1 *32           Ditto per cent. to Receipts Service Train Miles per mile open		59.89	69.44	86.55	90.24	89.98	89.66
Ditto, per 100,000 persons							
Ditto, per 10,000 sq. miles   158   186   195   203   209   224   229   220							
Population per mile open and being constructed							
Deing constructed   300   312   305   297   289   287		158	186	195	203	209	224
Cost of construction per mile open							
open         £         7648         7581 78         7717 94         7683 50         7665 12         8131 58           Receipts ditto         £         695 81         561 40         611 88         610         595 63         629 48           Ditto per train mile         s. d.         6 10 14         7 1 62         5 8 14         7 10 56         7 7 29         7 10 45           Profit per cent. to cost of construction         3 91         2 60         3 11         3 11         2 97         3 05           Working Expenses per mile open         £         432 71         364 12         372 23         371 44         367 61         381 58           Ditto per train mile.         s. d.         4 2 88         4 7 54         3 5 45         4 9 60         4 8 34         5 1 32           Ditto per train Miles per mile open         2034         1573         2155         1548         1566         1592           Ditto per loo square miles         2661         2676         3913         2898         3104         2874           Post Office—         Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population.         90 78         104         108         61         68         77           Offices per 100 square miles         3 80         4 59		309	312	305	297	289	287
Receipts ditto		2010	B = (13 = = 0	##1# O.	wann **	***************************************	
Ditto per train mile. s. d.   G 10·14   7 1·62   5 8·14   7 10·56   7 7·29   7 10·45   Profit per cent. to cost of construction							
Profit per cent. to cost of construction							
Struction   Signature   Sign		6 10.14	7 1.62	5 8.14	7 10.56	7 7.29	7 10.45
Working Expenses per mile open         £ Ditto per train mile. s. d.         432·71         364·12         372·23         371·44         367·61         381·58           Ditto per train mile. s. d.         4 2·88         4 7·54         3 5·45         4 9·60         4 8·34         5 1·32           Ditto per cent. to Receipts         62·18         64·86         60·83         60·88         61·72         60·62           Service Train Miles per mile open Ditto per head.         2034         1573         2155         1548         1566         1592           Ditto per 100 square miles         2661         2676         3913         2898         3104         2874           Post Office—         Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population.         90·78         104         108         61         68         77           Offices per 100 square miles         3·80         4·59         4·67         4·84         5·12         5·25           Agriculture—         4cres under cultivation per head         11·09         12·71         12·54         12·96         13·95         15·17           Wheat, bushels per acre         26·28         24·22         25·15         18·98         25·50         21·98           Oats, ditto         26·19         31·15		0.03	2 20	0.77	0 77	0.00	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Struction	3.91	3.60	3.11	3.11	2.97	3.05
Ditto per train mile. s. d.   4 2 * 88   64 7 * 54   3 5 * 45   60 * 88   61 * 72   60 * 62 * 18   62 * 18   64 * 86   60 * 88   60 * 88   61 * 72   60 * 62 * 18   62 * 18   64 * 86   60 * 88   61 * 72   60 * 60   60 * 60   60 * 60 * 60 * 60		490.77	204.70	272.20	077.44	907.03	007.50
Ditto per cent. to Receipts   Service Train Miles per mile open   2034   1573   2155   1548   1566   1592   Ditto per head							
Service Train Miles per mile open   2034   1573   2155   1548   1566   1592							
Ditto per head							
Ditto per 100 square miles   2661   2676   3913   2898   3104   2874							
Post Office—  Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population							
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per head mean population		2001	2010	0010	2090	9104	2014
head mean population							
Offices per 100 square miles Telegraphs—  Miles Poles per 100 square miles Offices ditto  Agriculture—  Acres under cultivation per head Wheat, bushels per acre  26:28  24:22  25:15  21:98  25:25  26:28  24:22  25:15  21:98  25:25  21:98  26:28  24:22  25:15  23:09  28:73  34:02  30:29  Barley, ditto  26:19  31:15  31:67  23:17  28:38  26:27  Potatoes, tons per acre  5:10  5:08  5:22  5:45  5:94  5:68  Hay, ditto ditto  1:24  1:41  1:43  1:43  1:43  1:44  1:50  0ats, ditto  20:66  18:13  22:35  16:10  17:48  15:40  10:81  1:21  1:21  1:21  1:21  1:21  1:21  1:21  1:21  1:22  1:25  1:29  1:29  1:29  1:29  1:29  1:29  1:29  1:28  1:29  1:28  1:29  1:28  1:29  1:28  1:29  1:28  1:29  1:28  1:29  1:28  1:29  1:2		90.78	104	108	61	68	77
Telegraphs—         Miles Poles per 100 square miles         3 · 80         4 · 59         4 · 67         4 · 84         5 · 12         5 · 25           Offices ditto         · 25         · 43         · 47         · 50         · 55         · 59           Agriculture—							
Miles Poles per 100 square miles Offices ditto.         3 · 80         4 · 59         4 · 67         4 · 84         5 · 12         5 · 25           Agriculture—         Acres under cultivation per head         11 · 09         12 · 71         12 · 54         12 · 96         13 · 95         15 · 17           Wheat, bushels per acre.         26 · 28         24 · 22         25 · 15         18 · 98         25 · 50         21 · 98           Oats, ditto.         32 · 95         29 · 89         32 · 09         28 · 73         34 · 02         30 · 29           Barley, ditto         26 · 19         31 · 15         31 · 67         23 · 17         28 · 38         26 · 27           Potatoes, tons per acre         5 · 10         5 · 08         5 · 22         5 · 45         5 · 94         5 · 68           Hay, ditto ditto         1 · 24         1 · 41         1 · 43         1 · 44         1 · 50           Wheat, bushels per head         20 · 17         14 · 49         13 · 81         9 · 26         16 · 29         13 · 05           Oats, ditto         20 · 66         18 · 13         22 · 35         16 · 10         17 · 48         15 · 40           Barley, ditto         1 · 45         2 · 82         2 · 19         1 · 23         1 · 09         1		00	2 00		1 01	1 10	1 21
Offices ditto		3.80	4.59	4.67	4.84	5.19	5.95
Agriculture—         Acres under cultivation per head         11·09         12·71         12·54         12·96         13·95         15·17           Wheat, bushels per acre.         26·28         24·22         25·15         18·98         25·50         21·98           Oats, ditto.         32·95         29·89         32·09         28·73         34·02         30·29           Barley, ditto.         26·19         31·15         31·67         23·17         28·38         26·27           Potatoes, tons per acre         5·10         5·08         5·22         5·45         5·94         5·68           Hay, ditto ditto         1·24         1·41         1·43         1·43         1·44         1·50           Oats, ditto         20·17         14·49         13·81         9·26         16·29         13·05           Oats, ditto         20·66         18·13         22·35         16·10         17·48         15·40           Barley, ditto         1·45         2·32         2·19         1·23         1·09         1·02           Live Stock         Horses per square mile         1·55         1·79         1·79         1·79         2·02         2·02           Cattle ditto         6·69         8·57 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
Acres under cultivation per head         11·09         12·71         12·54         12·96         13·95         15·17           Wheat, bushels per acre         26·28         24·22         25·15         18·98         25·50         21·98           Oats, ditto         32·95         29·89         32·09         28·73         34·02         30·29           Barley, ditto         26·19         31·15         31·67         23·17         28·38         26·27           Potatoes, tons per acre         5·10         5·08         5·22         5·45         5·94         5·68           Hay, ditto ditto         1·24         1·41         1·43         1·43         1·44         1·50           Wheat, bushels per head         20·17         14·49         13·81         9·26         16·29         13·05           Oats, ditto         20·66         18·13         22·35         16·10         17·48         15·40           Barley, ditto         1·45         2·32         2·19         1·23         1·09         1·02           Live Stock         Horses per square mile         1·55         1·79         1·79         1·79         2·02         2·02           Cattle ditto         6·69         8·57         8·57 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td>						00	00
Wheat, bushels per acre.       26·28       24·22       25·15       18·98       25·50       21·98         Oats, ditto.       32·95       29·89       32·09       28·73       34·02       30·29         Barley, ditto       26·19       31·15       31·67       23·17       28·38       26·27         Potatoes, tons per acre       5·10       5·08       5·22       5·45       5·94       5·68         Hay, ditto ditto       1·24       1·41       1·43       1·43       1·44       1·50         Wheat, bushels per head       20·17       14·49       13·81       9·26       16·29       13·05         Oats, ditto       20·66       18·13       22·35       16·10       17·48       15·40         Barley, ditto       1·45       2·92       2·19       1·23       1·09       1·02         Live Stock       Horses per square mile       1·55       1·79       1·79       1·79       2·02       2·02         Cattle ditto       6·69       8·57       8·57       8·57       7·96       8·15		11.09	12.71	12:54	12:96	13.95	15.17
Oats, ditto     32.95     29.89     32.09     28.73     34.02     30.29       Barley, ditto     26.19     31.15     31.67     23.17     28.38     26.27       Potatoes, tons per acree     5.10     5.08     5.22     5.45     5.94     5.68       Hay, ditto ditto     1.24     1.41     1.43     1.43     1.44     1.50       Wheat, bushels per head     20.17     14.49     13.81     9.26     16.29     13.05       Oats, ditto     20.66     18.13     22.35     16.10     17.48     15.40       Barley, ditto     1.45     2.92     2.19     1.23     1.09     1.02       Live Stock     Horses per square mile     1.55     1.79     1.79     1.79     2.02     2.02       Cattle ditto     6.69     8.57     8.57     8.57     7.96     8.15							
Barley, ditto.     26·19     31·15     31·67     23·17     28·38     26·27       Potatoes, tons per acre     5·10     5·08     5·22     5·45     5·94     5·68       Hay, ditto ditto     1·24     1·41     1·43     1·43     1·44     1·50       Wheat, bushels per head     20·17     14·49     13·81     9·26     16·29     13·05       Oats, ditto.     20·66     18·13     22·35     16·10     17·48     15·40       Barley, ditto     1·45     2·32     2·19     1·23     1·09     1·02       Live Stock     Horses per square mile     1·55     1·79     1·79     1·79     2·02     2·02       Cattle ditto     6·69     8·57     8·57     8·57     7·96     8·15							
Potatoes, tons per acre       5·10       5·08       5·22       5·45       5·94       5·68         Hay, ditto ditto       1·24       1·41       1·43       1·43       1·44       1·50         Wheat, bushels per head       20·17       14·49       13·81       9·26       16·29       13·05         Oats, ditto       20·66       18·13       22·35       16·10       17·48       15·40         Barley, ditto       1·45       2·32       2·19       1·23       1·09       1·02         Live Stock       Horses per square mile       1·55       1·79       1·79       1·79       2·02       2·02         Cattle ditto       6·69       8·57       8·57       8·57       7·96       8·15							
Hay, ditto ditto       1 · 24       1 · 41       1 · 43       1 · 43       1 · 44       1 · 50         Wheat, bushels per head       20 · 17       14 · 49       13 · 81       9 · 26       16 · 29       13 · 05         Oats, ditto       20 · 66       18 · 13       22 · 35       16 · 10       17 · 48       15 · 40         Barley, ditto       1 · 45       2 · 32       2 · 19       1 · 23       1 · 09       1 · 02         Live Stock							
Wheat, bushels per head.       20·17       14·49       13·81       9·26       16·29       13·05         Oats, ditto.       20·66       18·13       22·35       16·10       17·48       15·40         Barley, ditto.       1·45       2·92       2·19       1·23       1·09       1·02         Live Stock       Horses per square mile.       1·55       1·79       1·79       1·79       2·02       2·02         Cattle ditto.       6·69       8·57       8·57       8·57       7·96       8·15			1.41	1.43	1.43		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							
Barley, ditto							
Live Stock Horses per square mile 1.55 1.79 1.79 1.79 2.02 2.02 Cattle ditto 6.69 8.57 8.57 8.57 7.96 8.15							
Horses per square mile 1·55 1·79 1·79 1·79 2·02 2·02 Cattle ditto 6·69 8·57 8·57 8·57 7·96 8·15	Live Stock						
Cattle ditto		1.55	1.79	1.79	1.79	2.02	2.02
		124.37	144.74	148.40	155.60		
					1		

#### AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1892.

	Victoria.	N. S. Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Area Square Miles Population, 31st Dec. No. Ditto, Mean Births Deaths. Marriages	87,884 1,167,373 1,162,710 37,831 15,851 7716	310,700 1,197,050 1,181,175 40,646 15,611 8001	668,497 421,297 415,813 14,903 5266 2774	903,690 331,721 325,284 10,544 3711 2119	1,060,000 58,674 56,531 1848 931 412	153,144 152,881 4965 2069	104,471 650,433 642,245 17,876 6459 4002
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	2,388,961 760,349 7,729,572	2,677,890 771,897 10,501,104	1,103,680 283,125 3,445,943	208,544	276,554 28,206 543,889	119,748	1,657,134 735,662 4,389,251
General Expenditure— Interest on Loans£ Total Expenditure£	1,714,416 8,482,917	1,979,327 10,536,820	1,229,839 3,557,620	813,962 2,757,775	98,211 550,616	308,108 919,802	1,601,706 4,044,690
Loans Expenditure— On Railways	613,157 438,562 1,051,719 46,774,125 17,174,545	1,834,927 2,978,853 4,813,780 54,209,933 20,776,526	433,117 229,164 662,281 29,457,134 4,222,497	294,742 281,971 576,713 21.230,700 7,395,178	111,219 342,632 2,261,864	222,306 353,066 7,399,000	179,273 309,598 488,781 39,192,519 6,943,056
Exports—         £           Wool.         £           Gold.         £           Tin.         £           Silver         £           Total Home Products         £           Total Exports         £           Shipping—Total Tonnage         £	6,619,141 1,848,948 336 15,602 11,410,817 14,214,546	10,540,147 2,264,661 390,239 2,505,427 17,707,102 21,972,247 5,647,184	4,262,471 2,078,271 155,676 102,850 8,418,276 8,578,071 972,428	19,793 3,232,259 7,819,539	226,284 13,843 — 870,814 882,148	145,737 290,794 79,353 1,330,144 1,346,965	4,313,502 987,213 — 12,672 9,365,868 9,534,851 1,331,323
Shipping—Total Tolhage. Railways— Miles open and being constructed Train Miles. Cost of Construction Receipts Expenditure	4,456,254 2977 11,807,677 37,085,309 3,095,122 2,138,139	2599 8,567,235 33,751,449 3,107,296	2406 4,158,700	1721 3,866,796 11,830,589 1,073,020	1119 406,750 914,823 94,201	475 940,8 <b>4</b> 3 3,689,372 195,297	2239 3,002,174 16,523,387 1,279,035 775,381
Telegraphs— Miles Poles Offices Cost of Construction £	8358 818 —		354	247	47	232	5479 615 706,084
Messages Receipts £ Expenditure £	155,657	203,416	82,952 112,991		14,997		104,766 121,080
Post Office— Offices. Letters and Post Cards Newspapers and Packets. Receipts. Working Expenses & & Bank Deposits—Ordinary & Savings.  Property Assessed—Annual Value & &	1766 — 355,819 655,520 40,028,169 5,993,216 13,605,990	77,402,760 57,900,500 467,255 759,017 35,564,192 5,886,081	15,779,569 14,481,338 135,723 201,821 10,493,904	9 17,409,769 8 10,149,271 118,226 201,445 4 7,499,518 8 2,216,393	9 4,998,978 1 5,224,308 3 20,578 5 49,978 3 1,401,488 6 61,998	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20,796,493 214,002 157,314 13,832,141 3,580,545
Agriculture— Wheat, acres Ditto, bushels Oats, acres Ditto, bushels Barley, acres Ditto, bushels Potatoes, acres Ditto, tons Hay, acres Ditto, tons Land under cultivation	177,645 4,574,816 37,533 774,207 40,594 142,623 512,648	6,817,457 20,890 431,603 4618 91,803 18,502 8 51,503 51,503 302,278	462,58; 593 12,966 388; 6968; 11,455; 56; 36,666 32,566; 33,93;	38 9,240,108 15,748 166,488 13,288 175,468 60 60 20,057 434,118 389,277	3 429,49 169 29,64 366 56,82 4 7 158 35,12 43,90	7 1,018,550 4 22,976 5 631,746 3929 80,205 16,535 6 60,245 4 46,070 4 53,544	8,378,217 326,531 9,893,986 24,906 654,231 18,338 104,173 61,811 93,293
Live Stock— Horses Cattle Sheep Pigs	439,596 1,824,704 12,965,306	2,147,074	6,591,41	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 6 & 411,793 \\ 0 & 7,152,043 \end{array} $	3 162,88 7 1,685,50	6 170,088 0 1,623,338	851,35 18,570,75

<sup>\*</sup> See Post Office. † Not supplied.

#### AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1892.

	Victoria.	N. S. Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Population-							
Persons per square mile	13.23	3.81	•62	*36	.05	5.84	6.15
Birth Rate					32.69		27.83
Death Rate	13.63	13.22	12.66	11.41	16.47	13.53	10.06
Marriage Rate	6.64	6.77	6.67	6.51	7.29	6.51	6.23
Finance—							
Revenue per head*£	6 12 11	8 17 10			9 12 5		6 16 8
Taxation ditto *£	2 14 2	2 18 5		2 8 1	5 7 10		3 14 6
Ditto per cent. to Revenue* £ Government Expenditure per head*£	40·74 7 5 11	32·84 8 18 4		8 9 6	56.03 9 14 10		54.51 6 5 11
Public Debt, 31st Dec., per head £	40 1 4						60 5 1
Interchance	10 1 1	10 0 0	00 10 0	00 10 0	90 11 0	40 0 9	00 0 1
Imports per head £	14 15 5	17 11 9	10 3 1	22 14 9	24 12 2	9 15 10	10 16 2
Exports, Home Products, per head £	9 16 3			9 18 9		8 14 0	14 11 8
Total Exports, per head £	12 4 6	18 12 0	20 12 7	24 0 7	15 12 1	8 16 2	14 16 11
Home Products, per square mile £	129.84	57.12	12.59	3.28	.82	50.74	89.66
Railways—							
Miles open and being constructed per							
100,000 persons	256	220	579	529	1980	310	349
Ditto per 10,000 square miles Population per mile open and being	338	84	361	19	11	181	224
constructed	391	455	173	189	51	322	287
Cost of construction per mile open £	12,775	14.895	7117	7108	4620	7883	8131
Receipts per average miles open. £	1066	1422	442	645	475	417	629
Ditto per train mile s. d.	5 2.91	7 5.23					7 10.45
Profit per cent. to cost of construc-							
tion£	2.58	3.	2.44	3.40	.39	*63	3.05
Working expenses per average miles							
open£	736 • 53	876.02	268.00		457.85	367.61	381.28
Ditto per train miles.d. Ditto per cent. to Receipts£	3 7.46	4 5.62	3 0.49		45.48	3 7.90	5 1.32
Service Train Miles per mile open	69·08 4067	61·61 3824	60·73 1767	62·54 2331	96·23 2054	88·09 2010	60.62
Ditto per head	10.16	7.25	10.07			6.15	1592 4·67
Ditto per 100 square miles		2764	622	428	38	3589	2874
Post Office—	,			1.00			2011
Letters, Newspapers &c., per head							
of mean population	-	114.55	72.78		180.74	78.28	77
Offices per 100 square miles	2.01	.57	•14	.07	.018	1.31	1.21
Telegraphs—	0.71	0.00	1.50	0.4	.01	0.00	
Miles Poles per 100 square miles	9.51	3.83	1.50	.61	•31	8.09	5.25
Offices ditto	.93	•22	.05	.03	*004	•89	•59
Acres under cultivation per head	2.55	*85	•60	6.08	2.85	3.50	15.17
Wheat, bushels per acre	11.04	15.05	15.58	10.57	12.25	17.29	21.98
Oats, ditto	25.75	20.66	21.94	13.21	17.44	27.50	30.29
Barley, ditto	20.63	19.88	18.10	13.20	15.50	20.41	26.27
Potatoes, tons per acre	3.21	2.78	3.20	3.33	3.00	3.64	5.68
Hay, ditto	1.44	1.41	2.10	.90	1.25	1.16	1.50
Wheat, bushels per head	12.74	5.77	1.11	28.41	7.60	6.67	13.05
Oats, ditto	3.93	*36	.03	.51	•52	4.13	15.40
Barley, ditto	*66	.08	.02	•54	1.01	5.25	1.02
Horses per square mile	5.00	1.54	•63	•21	•04	1.22	2.02
Cattle ditto	20.76	6.91	9.86	•46	15	6.49	8.15
Sheep ditto	147.53	186.93	32.47	7.91	1.59	61.93	177.78
	-11	200 00	02 1.	. 01	- 30	01 00	11. 10

<sup>\*</sup> Calculated on mean population of the financial year in each Colony.

#### AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Statistical Summary for the Years 1882 and 1888-92.

Area—3,161,457 Square Miles.

Contraction of A Contraction (	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
Number of Colonies	7	7	7	7	7	
Population	2,907,602	3,610,013	3,705,244	3,809,185	3,893,993	3,979,69
From Customs£	6,472,068	7,961,965	8,612,339	8,453,574	8,614,908	8,996,45
Other Taxes £	1,741,553	2,725,354	2,749,198	3,077,424	2,765,789	2,907,55
Total Revenue £	22,064,109	27,558,497	28,563,622	29,306,217	30,221,008	29,936,51
General Expenditure—	1014 901	0.000.000	7.019.190	7 206 5/3	7 459 708	7,745,56
Interest on Loans £	4,914,301 20,383,090	6,682,378 27,162,318	7,018,180 28,170,120	7,296,543 30,792,046	7,458,708 31,423,732	30,850,24
Total Expenditure £  Loans Expenditure—	20,000,000	27,102,010	20,170,120	30,102,010	01,420,102	
On Railways£	_	4,961,864	5,918,079	7,014,621	7,358,235	3,717,38
Other Public Works £	_	3,665,509	4,154,786	3,700,824	3,158,269	4,571,58
Total Current Year £		8,627,373	10,072,815	10,715,445	10,516,505	8,288,91
Public Debt on 31st December £	96,757,186	166,462,542	173,843,848	183,469,612	194,268,030	200,525,21 59,400,01
Imports £	63,844,357	65,256,881	68,849,089	67,690,798	71,966,457	00,400,0
Exports—	21,258,416	22,243,966	26,244,267	24,067,273	28,975,256	28,345,98
Ŵool£ Gold£	5,366,799		9,535,225		9,890,042	7,679,4
Tin £	1,730,995	1,469,727	991,623	938,275	769,616	850,9
Silver £	*	*	4,036,433	3,454,760	4,183,872	2,735,6
Total Home Products £	41,838,892	47,562,170	49,639,929		58,351,530	52,335,28 64,348,3
Total Exports £	50,633,334	57,605,472	62,585,855	64,673,574	72,574,880	15,871,1
Shipping—Total Tonnage	10,866,859	14,689,766	15,993,658	15,395,015	17,317,492	10,012,2
Railways— Miles Open and being constructed	7682	12,036	12,902	13,152	13,097	13,58
Train Miles		26,566,829	29,422,549	31,570,287	33,208,166	32,750,1
Cost of Construction £	63,138,617	93,501,617	101,934,596	107,712,644	115,645,240	120,601,3
Receipts£	5,417,649	8,180,220	8,748,876	9,136,532	9,961,306	9,885,19
Expenditure£	3,273,124	5,124,259	5,607,703	5,960,436	6,374,339	6,393,8
Telegraphs—	20,000	20.205	20 191	11 699	45.036	46,6
Miles, poles	29,930	39,205	39,481 2403	44,682 2693	45,936 2658	30
Offices f	1427	*	*	*	*	*
Cost of Construction £ Messages	_	*	*	*	*	*
Receipts £	_	685,498	709,636	706,146		677,9
Expenditure£	_	1,236,389†				
Post Office—	1304	7200	7051	0200	2007	60
Offices		5608	5851	6290	6837	69
Letters and Post Cards				182,849,139 127,865,554	*	*
Newspapers and Packets	67,288,723 826,060	864,517	124,543,268	1,273,568	1,320,727	1,366,3
Receipts £	1,201,153					2,352,4
Working Expenses £ Banks Deposits—Ordinary £	1,201,100	*	105,875,934	110,796,180	111,467,457	112,595,9
Savings £		*	15,184,687	17,561,369	18,781,244	20,015,3
Property—AssessedAnnualValue£		*	*	*	*	带
Agriculture-		2 500 940	2 270 246	0 507 001	0.505.901	3,822,9
Wheat—Acres		3,569,849	3,870,346 42,480,131	3,537,091 32,839,505	3,737,801 35,962,677	3,822,9
Bushels		26,205,977 616,254	738,216	616,934	569,636	566,0
Oats—Acres		14,971,267	21,198,226	15,805,304	16,733,162	15,741,2
Barley—Acres	00 000	157,528	169,420	150,182	92,336	88,3
Bushels	1	2,972,972	3,759,184	2,787,726	1,875,092	1,839,7
Potatoes—Acres	89,586	111,927	126,312	142,178	140,149	111,9
Tons	. 346,834	414,268	490,332	562,653	541,330	416,8
Hay-Acres	774,849	1,077,361	1,161,408	1,077,150	988,693 1,138,946	1,329,9
Tons	862,603	914,658 * 8,616,401¶	1,681,735 9,070,479¶	1,283,438 9,300,860¶		1,676,2 17,294,8
Land under Cultivation - Acres.	11,590,557	8,010,401	9,070,270	9,000,000	10,710,711	11,40-,-
Live Stock— Horses	1,219,342	1,486,819	1,542,957	1,697,061	1,771,566	1,818,4
Cattle			9,497,665	10,799,141	11,583,596	12,159,3
Sheep		96,580,640	101,268,084	114,078,977	124,449,942	121,785,3
Pigs		1,171,697	1,131,547	1,260,716	1,152,851	1,110,4
					-	-

<sup>\*</sup>Not ascertained. †Post and Telegraph. †Not including newspapers, New South Wal Not including recipts, Victoria. | Including specie. †Not including permanent artificially sown grasses. †Telegraph expenditure only,

#### AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Statistical Summary for the Years 1882, and 1888-92.

(Relative and Proportional.)

	1882.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Population—						
Persons per square mile	.90	1.12	1.16	1.18	1.22	1.25
Birth Rate	34.73	34.56	33.67	33.80	33.38	32.67
Death Rate	14.99	13.60	14.29	13.43	14.04	12.67
Marriage Rate	7.86	7.59	7.33	7.33	7.20	6.61
Finance—						
Revenue per head£	7 14 2	7 14 11	7 16 2	7 16 1†	7 17 4	7 12 1+
Taxation ditto£	3 17 6	3 0 1	3 2 1	3 1 5†	2 19 3†	3 0 5
Taxation per cent. to Revenue	_	38.79	39.78	39.34	37.32	39.76
General Expenditure per head £	7 2 10	7 12 8	7 14 0	8 3 11†	8 3 7	7 16 9
Public Debt per head £	33 5 5	46 2 2	46 18 4	48 3 3	49 17 9	50 7 9
Interchange—		70 0 70	70 70 4	10 0 =	10 14 7	15 1 0
Imports per head £	22 7 2	18 6 10	18 16 4	18 0 5	18 14 7	15 1 9
Exports (Home Products) per	74 70 7	10 5 4	10 11 4	10 10 0	75 4 0	13 5 10
head£	14 13 1	13 7 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 13 & 11 & 4 \\ 17 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	13 16 2 17 4 4	15 4 8 18 17 9	16 6 11
Total Exports per head £	17 14 8	16 3 10 15.04	17 2 2 15.70	16.41	18.46	16.55
Home Products per sq. mile. £	13.24	10.04	10.70	10 41	10 40	10 00
Railways—						
Miles open & being constructed	269	338	353	350	341	344
per 100,000 persons Ditto per 10,000 sq. miles	209	38	41	41	41	43
Population per mile open and	24	00	- 11			
being constructed	372	287	283	289	293	291
Cost of construction per mile	012	201	200	200		
open £	10,321.83	7768 · 17	9234	9757*	9936*	10,127*
Receipts per mile open £	885.67	823 · 25	795.71	833.78*	862.00*	830.06
Ditto per train mile s. d.	_	6 1.89	5 11.39	5 9.84*	6 0.53*	6 4.40
Profit per cent. to cost of con-						
struction	3.39	3.27	3.08	2.95*	3.11*	2.89
Working Expenses per mile						
open£	535.08	515.70	510.02	543.93*	551.65*	536.88
Ditto per train mile s. d.	_	3 10.29	3 9.74	3 9.60*	3 10.54*	3 10.85
Ditto per cent. receipts	60.42	62.64	64.10	65.24*	63.99*	54.66
Service train miles per mile open		2673.66	2676.00	2859 · 89*	2853 · 92*	2733 · 24
Ditto per head	_	7.47	8.04	8.40	8.64	8.31
Ditto per 100 square miles	_	840	931	999	1050	1036
Post Office—						
Letters, Newspapers, &c., per						
head mean population	62.63	73.59	84.12	82.72		.00
Offices per 100 square miles	·14	•18	• 19	•20	•22	•22
Telegraphs—			7.05	1.47	7.45	7.47
Miles Poles per 100 sq. miles	.95	1.24	1.25	1.41	1.45	1.47
Offices ditto	.05	.07	.08	.09	.08	09
Agriculture—	0.00	0.40	0.40	2.48	4.10	4.39
Acres under cultivation per head	3.99	2.42	2.48	9.28	9.62	10.76
Wheat, bushels per acre	9.25	7.34	10.98	25.62	27.62	27.80
Oats, ditto	29.97	24.29	28.72	18.56	20.31	20.83
Barley, ditto	19.48	18.87	22.19	3.96	3.86	3.72
Potatoes, tons per acre	3.87	3.70	3.88	1.20	1.15	1.24
Hay, ditto	1.11	.85	1.45	8.74	9.36	10.45
Wheat, bushels per head	11.12	7.37	11.61	4.21	4.36	4.00
Oats, ditto	5.75	4.21	5.79	0.74	0.49	0.43
Barley, ditto	.68	.84	1.03	0.74	0 49	0 40
Live Stock-	.00	. 477	.40	0.54	0.56	.57
Horses per square mile	.39	•47	3.00	3.42	3.66	3.85
Cattle ditto	2.66	2.91	32.03	36.08	39.36	38.52
Sheep ditto	24.19	30.55	02 00	00 00	00 00	00 02

<sup>\*</sup> Calculated on the actual number of miles in respect of which information has been given,  $\dagger$  Calculated on aggregate of mean population of year for the various Colonies.

## SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA—GROSS AND NET REVENUE, 1892.

#### Absolute.

	N.S. Wales.	Victoria.b	Queensland.	S. Australia.	Western Australia. <sup>2</sup>	Tasmania. <sup>a</sup>	Total Australia & Tasmania.	N. Zealand.ª	Total Seven Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation. Customs Excise. Other Taxes	289,603	2,388,961 143,575 616,774		6410	276,554  28,206	17,646	496,113		8,996, <b>42</b> 5 555,406 2,372,078
Total Taxation	3,449,787	3,149,310	1,386,805	782,362	304,760	438,136	9,511,160	2,412,749	11,923,909
Lands, Buildings, Public Investments. Land Sales Rentals Investments, &c.	1,195,389 936,096	392,544 127,040 35,136	465,500	56,385 175,548 22,805	3283 75,345 1071	25,616	1,805,145	329,897	4,296,448
Total Lands, Buildings, &c.	2,214,062	554,720	786,318	254,738	79,699	78,014	3,967,551	329,897	4,296,448
Railways. Gross Receipts Less Working Expenses	3,416,496 2,156,220	3,098,252 2,118,377	998,059 632,889	1,073,020 688,079	94,258 92,600				10,013,087 6,540,345
Net Receipts or Loss	+1,260,276	+979,875	+365,170	+384,941	+ 1658	+ 16,857	+3,008,777	+ 463,965	+3,472,742
	and the second s		-	-	The state of the s		-		THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

Post and Telegraphs. Gross Receipts Less Working Expenses	650,635 759,017	502,806 756,190	209,932 317,168	208,082 201,446	35,572 49,975	63,174 84,471	1,670,201 2,168,267	318,758 283,693	1,988,959 2,451,960
Net Receipts or Loss	-108,382	-253,384	-107,230	+ 6636	-14,403	- 21,297	- 498,066	+ 35,065	463,001
Special Public Services	524,367	222,728	35,836	159,004		17,717	959,652	173,255	1,132,907
Other Sources of Revenue	245,757	201,756	28,993	61,789	29,599	12,313	580,207		580,207
Total { Gross Revenue Net Revenue	10,501,104 7,585,867	7,729,572 4,855,005	3,445,943 2,495,886	2,538,995 1,649,470	543,888 401,313	787,764 541,740		4,389,251 3,414,931	29,936,517 20,944,212
Total { Gross Expenditure Net Expenditure	10,536,820 7,621,583	8,482,917 5,608,350	3,557,620 2,607,563	2,757,775 1,868,250	550,616 408,041	919,801 673,777	26,805,549 18,787,564	4,044,690 3,070,370	30,850,239 21,857,934
Revenue Surplus Deficiency	35,716	753,345	111,677	218,780	6728	132,037	1,258,283	344,561	913,722

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Year ended 31 December, 1892.

b Year ended 30 June, 1892.

c Year ended 30 June, 1893.

#### SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA.-

Relative.

	Per Head.								
	N. S. Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.		
Taxation. Customs Excise Other Taxes	4 11	8. d. 41 1 2 - 5 10 8	s. d. 53 1 1 11 11 9	s. d. 35 3 0 5 12 5	s. d. 97 10 10 0	s. d. 41 8 2 4 13 4	s. d. 5 7 1 10 21 8		
Total Taxation	58 5	54 2	66 8	48 1	107 10	57 4	75 1		
Lands, Buildings, and Public Invest- ments. Land Sales . Rentals . Investments, &c.	20 3 15 10	6 9 2 2 0 7	9 8 22 5 5 9	3 6 10 9 1 5	1 2 26 8 0 4	5 6 3 4 1 4	} 10 3		
Total Lands, Buildings, &c		9 6	37 10	15 8	28 2	10 2	10 3		
Railways. Gross Receipts Less Working Expenses		53 3 36 5	48 0 30 5	66 0 42 4	33 4 32 9	23 4 21 2	35 11 21 6		
Net Receipts or Loss	. +21 4	+16 10	+17 7	+23 8	+0 7	+2 2	+14 5		
Post and Telegraphs. Gross Receipts Less Working Expenses		8 8 13 0	10 1 15 3	12 10 12 5	12 7 17 8	8 3 11 1	9 11 8 10		
Net Receipts or Loss	1 10	-4 4	- 5 2	+0 5	-5 1	-2 10	+1 1		
Special Public Services	. 8 11	3 10	1 9	9 9		2 4	5 5		
Other Sources of Revenue	. 4 2	3 6	1 5	3 10	10 6	1 8			
Total { Gross Revenue	. 177 10 128 6	132 11 83 6	165 9 120 1	156 1 101 4	192 5 142 0	103 1 70 10	136 8 106 4		
Total { Gross Expenditure { Net Expenditure	. 178 5 129 2	145 11 96 6	171 1 125 5	169 7 114 10	194 10 144 5	120 4 88 1	125 11 95 7		
Revenue { Surplus	0.7	13 0	5 4	13 6	2 5	17 3	10 9		

ROSS AND NET REVENUE, 1892.

DATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	and the second second second second second	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN PERSON O	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	The same of the sa	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PER			NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
			Per	eent. to Tota	il Gross Rev	enue.		
Seven olonies.	N. S. Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia,	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.
s. d. 45 9 2 10 12 1	25·50 2·76 4·59	30·90 1·86 7·98	32·03 1·12 7·09	22:60 :25 7:96	50.85	40·42 2·24 12·96	37·75 1·35 15·86	30·05 1·86 7·92
60 8	32.85	40.74	40.24	30.81	56.04	55.62	54.96	39.83
21 10 {	11:38 8:92 :78	5·09 1·64 ·45	5·81 13·51 3·50	2·22 6·91 ·90	0.60 13.85 .20	5·36 3·25 1·29	7.52	14:35
21 10	21.08	7.18	22.82	10.03	14.65	9.90	7.52	14.35
50 10 33 3	32.54	40.09	28.97	42.26	17:33	22.65	26:31	33.45
17 7						••		
10 1 12 5	6.20	6.50	6.09	8:20	6.54	8.02	7.26	6.64
+2 4								
5 9	4.99	2.88	1.04	6.26		2.25	3.95	3.79
2 11	2.34	2.61	•84	2.44	5.44	1.56		1.94
52 1 06 5	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100:00
56 9 11 1	::	::			:: -		::	
4 8	::	::	::		::			

## SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, 1892.—REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

#### Numerical.

	N. S. Wales.	Victoria.b	Queensland.	S. Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Australia & Tasmania.	N. Zealand.	Total Seven Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration.  Executive and Legislative  Civil Establishment		138,114 149,868	20,126 51,406	31,247 73,081	3411 43,950		270,678 465,552	76,131 4714	346,809 470,276
Pensions, Retiring Allow- ances	4606 73,010	199,705 118,626 62,300	48,185 	7652 22,861 41,124	4240 8004 30,592	9562	229,847 280,248 143,018	44,320 34,377 59,910	274,167 314,625 202,928
Total General Administra- tion	252,468	. 668,613	119,717	175,965	90,197	82,393	1,389,353	219,452	1,608,805
Law and Protection. Judicial and Legal Police Gaols, &c Defences Miscellaneous	139,768 323,250 125,659 302,696	217,823 283,409 65.679 297,828	63,441 167,182 26,904 94,009	39,324 85,147 15,823 63,247	17,753 43,122 16,449 7417 2802	25,786 7625 19,282		89,814 89,117 64,325 75,254	592,418 1,017,013 322,464 859,733 5256
Total Law and Protection	891,373	864,739	351,536	203,541	87,543	79,642	2,478,374	318,510	2,796,884
Religion, Science, and Education.  Religion		14,715 854,259	5964 243,845		3543 ( 2245 ) 15,398	1 50 504		\$ 897 \$ 408,208	4767
Total Religion, &c	857,243	868,974	249,809	155,332	21,186	51,728	2,204,272	409,105	2,613,377

21,587 156,501 122,362  6 300,450 2,118,377 756,190 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	4566 34,765 77,167  116,498 632,889 317,168 120,476 26,858 40,383	5630 49,585 36,306 95 91,616 688,079 201,446 78,397 9083	\$\frac{15,030}{9265}\$\tag{9265}\$\tag{24,295}\$\tag{92,600}\$\tag{49,975}\$\tag{19,300}\$\tag{5189}\$	32,185 24,836 266 57,287 161,553 84,471 24,315 7153	438,321 11,110 887,862 5,849,718 2,168,267 928,598	65,941 65,941 690,627 283,693 108,531 10,917	942,693 11,110 953,803 6,540,345 2,451,960 1,037,129 290,488
1 156,501 122,362 300,450 2,118,377 7 756,190 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	34,765 77,167  116,498 632,889 317,168 120,476 26,858	49,585 36,306 95 91,616 688,079 201,446 78,397 9083	9265  24,295 92,600 49,975 19,300	24,836 266 57,287 161,553 84,471 24,315	438,321 11,110 887,862 5,849,718 2,168,267 928,598	65,941 690,627 283,693 108,531	953,803 
122,362  300,450 2,118,377 7 756,190 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	77,167  116,498 632,889 317,168 120,476 26,858	36,306 95 91,616 688,079 201,446 78,397 9083	9265  24,295 92,600 49,975 19,300	24,836 266 57,287 161,553 84,471 24,315	438,321 11,110 887,862 5,849,718 2,168,267 928,598	65,941 690,627 283,693 108,531	953,803 
300,450 2,118,377 7 756,190 3 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	632,889 317,168 120,476 26,858	95 91,616 688,079 201,446 78,39 <b>7</b> 9083	92,600 49,975 19,300	57,287 161,553 84,471 24,315	11,110 887,862 5,849,718 2,168,267 928,598	65,941 690,627 283,693 108,531	953,803 6,540,345 2,451,960 1,037,129
300,450 2,118,377 7 756,190 8 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	116,498 632,889 317,168 120,476 26,858	91,616 688,079 201,446 78,397 9083	92,600 49,975 19,300	57,287 161,553 84,471 24,315	5,849,718 2,168,267 928,598	65,941 690,627 283,693 108,531	953,803 6,540,345 2,451,960 1,037,129
2,118,377 7 756,190 8 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	632,889 317,168 120,476 26,858	688,079 201,446 78,397 9083	92,600 49,975 19,300	161,553 84,471 24,315	5,849,718 2,168,267 928,598	690,627 283,693 108,531	6,540,345 2,451,960 1,037,129
7 756,190 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	317,168 120,476 26,858	201,446 78,39 <b>7</b> 9083	49,975 19,300	84,471 24,315	2,168,267 928,598	283,693 108,531	2,451,960 1,037,129
7 756,190 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	317,168 120,476 26,858	201,446 78,39 <b>7</b> 9083	49,975 19,300	84,471 24,315	2,168,267 928,598	283,693 108,531	2,451,960 1,037,129
7 756,190 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	317,168 120,476 26,858	201,446 78,39 <b>7</b> 9083	49,975 19,300	84,471 24,315	2,168,267 928,598	283,693 108,531	2,451,960 1,037,129
2 240,142 126,380 2 472,129	120,476 26,858	78,39 <b>7</b> 9083	19,300	24,315	928,598	108,531	1,037,129
3 126,380 2 472,129	26,858	9083					
472,129		2	0200		,		
	40,383	133.740				,	100,100
		100,110	18,982	44,039	2,094,575	218,151	2,312,726
340,223	265,896	97,405	43,138	19,112	2,173,052	118,057	2,291,109
					- 14		
3 4,053,441	1,403,670	1,208,150	229,184	340,643	13,493,781	1,429,976	14,923,757
1,726,700	1,229,839	923,171	98,211	308,108	6,265,356	1,601,706	7,867,062
	00 771				00 551		00 551
	86,551		•••	•••	80,551	•••	86,551
8,482,917	3,557,620	2,757,775	550,616	919,801	26,805,549	4,044,690	30,850,239
9 874 567	950.057	889 595	149 575	246 024	8 017 985	974.320	8,992,305
2,071,007	350,057			210,021			
5,608,350	2,607,563	1,868,250	408,041	673,777	18,787,564	3,070,370	21,857,934
	3 4,053,441 7 1,726,700  8,482,917 7 2,874,567	3 4,053,441 1,403,670 7 1,726,700 1,229,839 86,551 0 8,482,917 3,557,620 7 2,874,567 950,057	3 4,053,441 1,403,670 1,208,150 7 1,726,700 1,229,839 923,171 86,551 0 8,482,917 3,557,620 2,757,775 7 2,874,567 950,057 889,525	3     4,053,441     1,403,670     1,208,150     229,184       7     1,726,700     1,229,839     923,171     98,211        86,551         0     8,482,917     3,557,620     2,757,775     550,616       7     2,874,567     950,057     889,525     142,575	3     4,053,441     1,403,670     1,208,150     229,184     340,643       7     1,726,700     1,229,839     923,171     98,211     308,108        86,551          0     8,482,917     3,557,620     2,757,775     550,616     919,801       7     2,874,567     950,057     889,525     142,575     246,024	3     4,053,441     1,403,670     1,208,150     229,184     340,643     13,493,781       7     1,726,700     1,229,839     923,171     98,211     308,108     6,265,356        86,551       86,551       0     8,482,917     3,557,620     2,757,775     550,616     919,801     26,805,549       7     2,874,567     950,057     889,525     142,575     246,024     8,017,985	3     4,053,441     1,403,670     1,208,150     229,184     340,643     13,493,781     1,429,976       7     1,726,700     1,229,839     923,171     98,211     308,108     6,265,356     1,601,706        86,551       86,551        0     8,482,917     3,557,620     2,757,775     550,616     919,801     26,805,549     4,044,690       7     2,874,567     950,057     889,525     142,575     246,024     8,017,985     974,320

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Year ended 31 December, 1892.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Year ended 30 June, 1892.

c Year ended 30 June, 1893.

d Included elsewhere.

### SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, 1892.—

		Prop	ORTION PER	CENT. OF	TOTAL EXI	PENDITUR
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
General Administration.						
Executive and Legislative	0.71	1.63	0.57	1.13	0.62	0.27
Civil Establishment	0.95	1.77	1.45	2.65	7.98	5.18
Pensions & Retiring Allowances	0.04	2.35	a	0.58	0.77	1.49
Customs and Excise	0.69	1.40	1.35	0.83	1.45	1.04
Miscellaneous	•••	0.73		1.49	5.56	0.98
Total General Administration	2.39	7.88	3.37	6.38	16.38	8.96
Law and Protection.						W Through Pt. Montenanticities in
Judicial and Legal	1.33	2.57	1.78	1.43	3.22	2.66
Police	3.07	3.34	4.70	3.09	7.83	2.80
Gaols, &c	1.19	0.78	0.76	0.57	2.99	0.83
Defences	2.87	3.51	2.64	2.29	1.35	2.10
Miscellaneous				2 29	0.21	0.27
Total Law and Protection	8.46	10.20	9.88	7.38	15.90	8.66
Religion, Science, and Education.						
Religion	•••				0.64	0.13
Science	0.56	0.18	0.17	{ 5.63 }	0.41	3 5.49
Education	7.58	10.07	6.85	1 0001	2.80	5 9 49
Total Religion, Science, &c	8.14	10.25	7.02	5.63	3.85	5.62
Hospitals, Charitable Institutions.						
Medical Provision	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.21	7 0 00	0 70
Hospitals, &c.	1.00	1.85	0.98	1.80	2.73	3.20
Charities	1.59	1.44	2.17	1.32	1.68	2.70
Miscellaneous	0.10					0.03
Total Hospitals, &c	2 · 82	3.54	3.28	3.33	4.41	6.23
Public Works and Services.						
Railway Working Expenses	20.46	24.97	17.79	24.95	16.82	17.56
Post and Telegraph	7.20	8.91	8.91	7:30	9.08	9.18
Crown Lands and Surveys	4.23	2.83	3.39	2.84	3.51	2.64
Mines Department	1.00	1.49	0.76	0.33	0.94	0.78
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours	13.15	5.57	1.13	4.86	3.45	4.79
Other Public Works	13.36	4.01	7.47	3.23	7.83	2.08
Total Public Works	59.40	47.78	39.45	43.81	41.63	37.03
Interest on Public Debt	18.79	20.35	34.57	33.47	17.83	33.50
Other Expenses		•••	2.43		•••	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

a Included

### REVENUE EXPENDITURE. (Relative.)

					PER HE.	AD OF M	EAN POPU	LATION.		
Ne Zeala	ew and.	Seven Colonies.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.
0 1 0	·88 ·12 ·10 ·85 ·48	1·12 1·52 0·89 1·02 0·66	s. d. 1 3 1 8  0 1 1 3	s. d. 2 5 2 7 3 5 2 0 1 1	s. d. 1 0 2 5 a 2 4	s. d. 1 11 4 6 0 6 1 5 2 6	s. d. 1 3 15 7 1 6 2 10 10 9	s. d. 0 4 6 3 1 9 1 3 1 2	s. d. 2 4 0 2 1 5 1 1 1 10	s. d. 1 9 2 5 1 5 1 7 1 0
5	•43	5.21	4 3	11 6	5 9	10 10	31 11	10 9	6 10	8 2
1 1	2·22 2·20 1·59 1·86	1 · 92 3 · 30 1 · 04 2 · 79 0 · 02	2 4 5 6 2 2 5 1	3 9 4 10 1 2 5 2	3 1 8 0 1 4 4 6	2 5 5 3 1 0 3 10	6 3 15 3 5 10 2 8 1 0	3 2 3 5 1 0 2 6 0 4	2 10 2 9 2 0 2 4	3 0 5 2 1 8 4 4 0 1
7	7 · 87	9.07	15 1	14 11	16 11	12 6	31 0	10 5	9 11	14 3
5 (	0·02 0·10	0.02	1 0 13 6	 0 3 14 8	0 3 11 9	} 9 6	1 3 5 0 10 5 5 5	6 7	12 9	13 3
10	0.12	8 · 47	14 6	14 11	12 0	9 6	7 6	6 9	12 9	13 3
)	1.63	3.05	$   \left\{      \begin{array}{c}       0 & 3 \\       1 & 10 \\       2 & 10 \\       0 & 2     \end{array}   \right. $	0 4 2 9 2 1	0 3 1 8 3 8	0 4 3 0 2 3 0 1	} 5 4 3 3	4 3 3	} 2 1	4 9
	1.63	3.09	5 1	5 2	5 7	5 8	8 7	7 6	2 1	4 10
	7·08 7·01 2·68 0·27 5·39 2·92	21·20 7·95 3·36 0·94 7·50 7·43	36 6 12 11 7 7 1 9 23 5 23 10	36 4 13 0 4 3 2 2 8 2 5 10	30 5 15 3 5 10 1 4 1 11 12 9	42 3 12 5 4 10 0 7 8 3 6 0	17 8 6 10 1 10 6 9	21 2 11 1 3 2 0 11 5 9 2 6	21 6 8 10 3 4 0 4 6 10 3 8	33 8 12 6 5 8 1 6 11 8 11 7
3	5.35	48.38	106 0	69 9	67 6	74 4	81 1	44 7	44 6	75 10
3	9.60	25.50	33 6	29 8	59 2	56 9	34 9	40 4	49 10	40
		0.58		•••	4 2					0
10	0.00	100.00	178 5	145 11	171 1	169 7	194 10	120 4	125 11	156

elsewhere,

## SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, 1892.—LOANS EXPENDITURE. AGGREGATE UP TO AND INCLUDING YEAR 1892.

Numerical.

For Construction of	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia & Tasmania.	New Zealand.*	Seven Colonies of Australasia.
Railways and Tramways Telegraphs Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Har-	801,301		828,346	£ 11,941,503 858,389	£ 1,107,136 250,010		£ 107,051,297 2,851,849	£ 14,478,723 663,666	
bours Public Buildings Defences Water Supply and Sewerage. Other Public Works or pur-	1.096.530	1,815,270 98,299	973,148 212,127	2,750,002 744,331 234,552 3,039,070	76,710 131,725 12,706 8697	1,924,006 623,823 120,733	4,666,914	3,708,817 1,846,679 900,370 567,169	15,907,938 6,513,593 2,675,317 17,644,769
poses Undefined, estimated *	7,860,571		4,713,673	1,383,384	190,397	683,561	14,831,586	5,5 <b>7</b> 0,729 11,120,010	20,402,315 11,120,010
TOTAL	57,661,650	45,336,636	27,620,999	20,951,231	1,777,381	7,105,417	160,453,314	38,856,163	199,309,477
		5	YE	AR 1892.			1/11/2		
Railways and Tramways Telegraphs Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Har-	1,834,927 25,837	613,157	433,117 3580	294,742 3881	231,413 11,673	130,760 7059	3,538,116 52,030	179,273 38,199	3,717,389 90,229
bours Public Buildings Defences Water Supply and Sewerage Other Public Works and pur-	260,442 248,149 77,356 553,045	65 .:. 438,497	39,893 54,147 23,617 11,923	63,572 36,679 191 137,585	72,903	164,877 33,928 1740	601,752 372,903 102,904 1,141,050	102,090 34,594 8896 2742	703,842 407,497 111,800 1,143,792
poses	1,814,024	••	96,004	40,063	26,643	14,701	1,991,435	122,987	2,114,422
	4,813,780	1,051,719	662,281	576,713	342,632	353,065	7,800,190	488,781	8,288,971
Balance of Loans unexpended	- 618,791	773,483	1,836,135	960,413	86,720	512,365	3,550,325	336,356	3,886,681

<sup>\*</sup>The defined expenditure from Loans in New Zealand does not include items prior to year 1870 expended under Provincial Governments, and only includes the bulk of Loans expenditure since that period. A reference to the Total Public Debt, £39,192,519, indicates that a sum of £11,120,010 is not included in the specified

## AGGREGATE UP TO AND INCLUDING YEAR 1892. Centesimal Proportion.

For Construction of	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia and Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.
Railways and Tramways Telegraphs Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours Public Buildings Defences Water Supply and Sewerage Other Public Works or pur-	1·39 6·92 0·66 1·90 10·61	77·37 ·· 1·58 4·00 0·22 16·83	64·71 3·00 9·93 3·52 0·77 1·01	57.00 4.10 13.13 3.55 1.12 14.50	62·29 14·06 4·32 7·41 0·71 0·49	51·22 1·60 27·08 8·78 1·70	66·71 1·78 7·60 2·92 1·11 10·64 9·24	37·26 1·71 9·54 4·75 2·31 1·46	60·97 1·76 7·98 3·27 1·34 8·85
poses			17.06	6.60	10.72	9.62	9.24	28.63	5.58
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00
				YEAR 189	2.				
Railways	. 0.54	58.30	65.40	51:10	67·54 3·41	37·03 2·00	45·36 0·67	36·68 7·81	44·85 1·09
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Har bours Public Buildings Defences Water Supply and Sewerage Other Public Works or pur- poses	5·40 5·16 1·60 11·49	41.70	6·02 8·17 3·57 1·80	11.03 6.36 0.03 23.86 6.95	21 · 27	46·69 .9·62 0·49  4·17	7·71 4·78 1·32 14·63 25·53	20·89 7·08 1·82 0·56 25·16	$8 \cdot 49$ $4 \cdot 92$ $1 \cdot 34$ $13 \cdot 80$ $25 \cdot 51$
TOTAL	. 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

a Year ending 30th June, 1892.

b Year ending 31st December, 1892.

c Year ending 31st March, 1893.

## SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA, 1892.—INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1892.

Distributed proportionally against the purposes for which the Debt was contracted on the basis of Loans Expenditure up to 31st December, 1892.

For	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia and Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies of Australasia
Railways and Tramways Telegraphs Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Har-	23,585	1,335,812	795,780 36,882	463,958 33,372	61,176 13,815	157,817 4935	3,918,280 104,550	596,796 27,389	4,55 <b>7</b> ,696 131,565
bours Public Buildings Defences Water Supply, Sewerage Other Public Works and	117,417 11,199 32,239	27,354 69,137 3744 290,653	122,121 43,330 9445 12,402	106,873 28,896 9116 118,024	4238 7279 702 481	83,430 27,050 5235	446,394 171,509 65,197 624,952	152,803 76,081 36,999 23,385	596,530 244,443 100,169 661,565
purposes Undefined	231,272		209,879	53,722	10,520	29,641	542,721	229,685 458,568	766,219 417,122
	1,696,784	1,726,700	1,229,839	813,961	98,211	308,108	5,873,603	1,601,706	7,475,309

#### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, SEVEN COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Statement showing the Financial aspect in relation to the Public Treasury of the result of working the Government Railways of Australasia, for the financial year 1892-93.

	,,,						No.
New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Seven Colonies.
£ 37,417,319	£ 35,073,390	£ 17,872,458	£ 11,941,503	£ 1,107,136	£ 3,639,491	£ 14,478,723	£ 121,530,020
3,416,496 2,156,220 1,260,276  1,101,043  159,233	3,098,252 2,118,377 979,875  1,335,812 355,937	1,049,870 632,889 416,981  795,780 378,799	1,073,020 688,079 384,941  463,958 79,017	94,258 92,600 1658  61,176 59,518	178,410 161,553 16,857  157,817 140,960	1,154,592 690,627 463,965  596,796 132,831	10,064,898 6,540,345 3,524,553  4,557,696 1,033,143
Percentage	in relation to	Capital expe	nded on Cons	struction.*			
9·13 5·76 3·37  2·94 	8·83 6·04 2·79 ·· 3·81 1·02	5·87 3·54 2·33 ·· 4·45 2·12	8·98 5·76 3·22 ·· 3·88 0·66	8·51 8·36 0·15 ·· 5·52 5·37	4·90 4·44 0·46 ·· 4·34 3·88	7·97 4·77 3·20  4·12 0·92	8·28 5·38 2·90 ·· 3·75 0·85
	# ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## #	Wales.       Victoria.         £       £         37,417,319       35,073,390         3,416,496       3,098,252         2,156,220       2,118,377         1,260,276       979,875          1,335,812         355,937          Percentage in relation to       9°13         5°76       6°04         3°37       2°79          2°94         0,449       3°81         1°02	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	Wales.         Victoria.         Queensland.         Australia.           £         £         £         £           37,417,319         35,073,390         17,872,458         11,941,503           3,416,496         3,098,252         1,049,870         1,073,020           2,156,220         2,118,377         632,889         688,079           1,260,276         979,875         416,981         384,941                 1,101,043         1,335,812         795,780         463,958           79,017              Percentage in relation to Capital expended on Cons           9·13         8·83         5·87         8·98           5·76         6·04         3·54         5·76           3·37         2·79         2·33         3·22                 2·94         3·81         4·45         3·88            1·02         2·12         0·66	Wales.         Victoria.         Queensland.         Australia.         Australia.           £         £         £         £         £           3,416,496         3,098,252         1,049,870         1,073,020         94,258           2,156,220         2,118,377         632,889         688,079         92,600           1,260,276         979,875         416,981         384,941         1658                 1,101,043         1,335,812         795,780         463,958         61,176            355,937         378,799         79,017         59,518          Percentage in relation to Capital expended on Construction.*  Percentage in relation to Capital expended on Construction.*  2.94  3.81  4.45  3.88  5.56  3.37  2.79  2.33  3.22  0.15   1.02  2.94  3.81  4.45  3.88  5.52   0.49  3.81  4.45  3.88  5.52  5.37  3.88  5.52  5.37  3.89  3.80  3.8	Wales.         Victoria.         Queensland.         Australia.         Australia.         Tasmania.           £ <t< td=""><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td></t<>	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

<sup>\*</sup> Note.—As the Loans actually expended on Railways on 31st December, 1892, include a considerable amount for Lines not open for traffic, the percentage proportion to capital will be somewhat less than what it would be if reckoned in relation to Capital expended on Lines open for traffic only. The net burden on General Revenue, however, is more correctly indicated by the method adopted.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

Of the Value of the Intercolonial and External Trade of each of the Seven Colonies of Australasia, specially distinguishing the Trade with the United Kingdom, Years 1877 to 1892.

000 £s omitted.

#### IMPORTS.

From	То	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
United Kingdom,	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania New Zealand All Australasian Colonies	8,300 1,164 2,829 157 377 4,116	7,389 1,181 3,088 153 374 5,333	6,069 816 2,719 170 337 5,303	5,893 840 3,002 138 289 3,479	7,518 1,307 2,820 160 340 4,530	8,981 2,053 3,467 175 379 5,553	8,710 2,772 3,492 232 631 5,242	9,149 2,521 2,983 223 642 4,935	8,947 2,751 2,781 280 659 5,228	8,852 2,692 1,974 348 641 4,481	8,290 2,297 1,958 351 436 4,173	10,852 3,121 2,377 364 485 3,726	11,415 2,863 2,008 364 518 4,126	9,607 2,120 2,483 415 681 4,221	8,954 2,814 2,876 569 655 4,370	6,857 2,049 2,372 592 542 4,767
Ex-Australasian Countries, including United Kingdom.	Queensland South Australia W. Australia Tasmania New Zealand All Australasian Colonies	11,148 1,714 3,321 201 470 4,690 29,980	1,556 3,870 194 488 6,362	8,905 1,107 3,385 224 424 6,183	8,257 1,224 3,597 174 365 4,237	10,769 1,954 3,531 209 445 5,506	12,834 3,454 4,445 227 529 6,745	12,175 3,466 4,444 271 787	12,726 3,194 3,903 277 726 6,046	12,393 3,294 3,455 329 772 6,233	12,277 3,293 2,459 407 673 5,443	11,695 2,884 2,449 420 486 5,217	15,487 3,677 2,980 433 529 4,723	15,863 3,441 2,760 484 574 5,212	14,496 2,742 3,475 512 744 5,176	3,183 3,995 695 699 5,491	10,125 2,374 3,342 711 562 5,831
0	Excess of Exports				5034											1,887	6,229

Other Australasian Colonies (Intercolonial).	New South Wales Victoria. Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania New Zealand All Australasian Colonies	5,214 2,355 1,305 162 839 2,283	5,609 1,880 1,850 185 837 2,394	6,131 1,974 1,629 183 843 2,192	6,300 1,863 1,984 180 1,004 1,925	5,950 2,110 1,693 196 986 1,951	2,864 2,263 282 1,142 1,864	5,569 2,767 1,866 246 1,046 1,571	6,476 3,188 1,846 244 930 1,618	3,128 1,834 321 985 1,247	6,254 2,810 2,394 351 1,084 1,316	7,327 2,938 2,647 412 1,111 1,029	8,485 2,970 2,434 353 1,082 1,219	2,612 4,044 334 1,037 1,097	8,458 2,325 4,788 362 1,154 1,085	8,731 1,896 5,961 585 1,353 1,013	
All Countries,	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania New Zealand All Australasian Colonies.	16,362 4,069 4,626 363 1,309 6,973	16,162 3,436 5,720 379 1,325 8,756	15,036 3,081 5,014 407 1,267 8,375	14,557 3,087 5,581 354 1,369 6,162	16,719 4,064 5,224 405 1,431 7,457	18,748 6,318 6,708 509 1,671 8,609	6,233 6,310 517 1,833 7,974	19,202 6,382 5,749 521 1,656 7,664	18,045 6,422 5,289 650 1,757 7,480	18,531 6,103 4,853 758 1,757 6,759	19,022 5,822 5,096 832 1,597 6,246	23,972 6,647 5,414 786 1,611 5,942	24,403 6,053 6,804 818 1,611 6,309	22,954 5,067 8,263 874 1,898 6,261	21,712 5,079 9,956 1,280 2,052 6,504	20,777 17,175 4,383 7,395 1,391 1,497 6,943 59,561
					Pro	OPORTI	ON PER	CENT.	*								
Ex-Austr	ingdom					48 · 52 63 · 86 36 · 14			::		49·00 62·89 37·11	::	::			42·83 57·39 42·61	43·76 57·96 42·04
Tota	al					100.00					100.00					100.00	100.00

#### GENERAL SUMMARY-continued.

#### EXPORTS. 1878. 1881. 1882. To From 1877. 1879. 1880. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ New South Wales ..... 6,019 5,516 5,149 7,526 7,561 7,310 9,884 7,684 7,293 6,027 6,966 8,477 8,965 6,623 8,855 7,654 7,763 Victoria ..... 6,575 6,459 5,901 9,250 7.784 7,372 7,745 8,159 6,566 5,476 7.036 6,850 7,599 Kingdom. 8,050 7,993 Queensland ..... 1,201 922 878 781 1.160 1.291 1.930 1.715 1.618 1.289 2,002 1,986 2,498 2,366 3,308 4.097 South Australia ..... 2,543 2,845 2,589 3,000 2,522 4,082 2,930 3,120 3,695 3,331 2,554 3,799 3,412 4,297 4,524 3,167 Western Australia ..... 223 295 261 333 278 280 290 382 208 186 505 482 506 335 428 396 396 360 221 Tasmania..... 633 640 601 702 512 380 191 248 350 252 323 380 316 New Zealand ..... 5.321 4.727 4.172 4.767 4.475 4,709 5,347 5.158 4.907 4.587 4.848 5.708 6.600 7,401 7,141 7,484 All Australasian Colonies... 22.500 21.570 19.769 27.016 24.342 24.802 27.713 27.024 25.789 21.776 22.954 28.723 29.269 28.195 32.629 30,713 Ex-Australasian Countries, including United Kingdom. New South Wales ..... 6.829 6.332 9.327 9.251 12.319 9.814 9,529 11,311 12,554 10,761 14,341 6.011 9.869 8,012 13,054 8,270 11,387 11,516 10,968 10,654 10,223 10,919 10,089 9,919 7,686 6,854 9,547 9,217 11,081 10,241 Victoria ..... 8,713 Queensland ..... 1,456 1,324 1,699 2,672 2,309 2,408 2,119 3.019 2,956 3,395 3,378 1.400 1.147 1,552 4.400 4.194 South Australia ..... 3,008 3,565 3,312 4,181 4.787 3.774 2,939 3,412 4,491 4.012 5,308 3.145 3.524 3.069 5.582 4,209 273 339 554 513 613 Western Australia ..... 290 300 370 358 454 361 382 558 484 568 Tasmania..... 399 384 360 192 248 350 222 252 636 640 601 703 514 324 382 316 5,469 4,943 4,355 5,028 5,024 5,316 5,997 5,474 4.985 5,411 7,201 8,181 New Zealand ..... 5.501 6.205 7.860 8,168 All Australasian Colonies ... 28,534 27,315 24,173 31,118 31,436 31,611 35,456 33,388 31,963 26,543 29,088 35,290 36,740 38,675 43,187 40,750 Excess of Imports .... 1,446 4,344 4,924 2,335 10,801 5,559 8,138 9,655 11,237 4,217 4,682 3,810 103

Other Australasian Colonies (Inter- colonial.)	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania New Zealand All Australasian Colonies	1,619 100 781 858	4,837 1,734 1,790 138 676 1,073	4,184 2,110 1,451 148 700 1,388	4,568 2,301 1,394 129 809 1,325	1,988 1,263 145 1,042 1,037	1,835 1,836 129 1,188 1,342	5,745 2,605 1,814 86 1,348 1,099	5,827 2,365 1,837 67 1,116 1,591	1,643 65 1,122 1,346	4,109 2,815 1,550 76 1,084 1,688	4,497 3,435 1,919 92 1,099 1,455	4,307 3,170 2,493 122 1,112 1,562	4,341 3,247 148 1,208 2,141	4,049 4,155 3,519 188 1,163 1,631	4,927 4,930 237 1,059 1,706	8,918 3,974 4,976 3,611 314 1031 1367 24,191
All Countries.	New South Wales Victoria. Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania New Zealand	15,158 4,057 4,627 373 1,417 6,327	14,926 3,190 5,355 428 1,316 6,016	12,454 3,434 4,763 448 1,301 5,743	15,955 3,448 5,575 499 1,512 6,353	16,252 3,540 4,408 503 1,556 6,061	16,194 3,534 5,360 583 1,587 6,658	16,399 5,277 4,883 447 1,732 7,096	16,050 4,674 6,624 406 1,476 7,092	15,552 5,243 5,417 447 1,314 6,820	11,795 4,934 4,489 630 1,332 6,673	11,351 6,454 5,331 605 1,449 6,866	13,854 6,126 6,984 680 1,334 7,767	12,735 7,736 7,259 761 1,460 9,342	13,266 8,555 8,827 672 1,487 9,812	10,512 800 1,441 9,566	21,972 14,215 9,170 7,820 882 1,347 9,535
United K Ex-Austr Intercolo	alasian				PRO	50.06 64.65 35.35	ON PEF	CENT			45,571 47.78 58.25 41.75					72,575 44.96 59.50 40.50	47·30 62·75 37·25
-	1					100.00					100.00						100.00

S U M M A R Y

Of the Value of the External and Intercolonial Trade, Seven Colonies of Australasia, 1877–1892.

000's omitted.

		Ex-Au	stralian.			Interc	olonial.			То	tal.	
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Exce	ess of	Townsets	E	Exce	ess of			Exce	ess of
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
877	29,980	28,534	1,446		16,703	13,408	3,295		46,683	41,942		
878		27,315	4,344		17,133	13,205	3,928		48,792	40,520	4,741	
879		24,173	4,924		17,051	12,953	4,098		46,148	37,126	8,272	
880	26,084	31,118	1,021	5,034	19,202	17.907	1,295		45,286		9,022	0.50
881		31,436	2,335		19,116	17,192	1,924		52,887	49,025	1050	3,739
882		31,611	10,801		21,619	19,982	1,637		64,031	48,628	4,259	
883	41,015	35,456	5,559		21,119	20,640	479		62,134	51,593	12,438	
884	41,526	33,388	8,138		22,809	21,511	1,298			56,096	6,038	• •
885		31,963	9,655		21,762	19,580	2,182		64,335	54,899	9,436	
886	37,780	26,543	11,237		22,294	19,028	3,266		63,380	51,543	11,837	
387	33,305	29,088	4,217		24,481	21,490	2,991		60,074	45,571	14,503	
888	39,972	35,290	4,682		25,629	22,375	3,254		57,786	50,578	7,208	
889	40,550	36,740	3,810		28,311	25,848			65,601	57,665	7,936	
890		38,675	103		29,154	25,990	2,463		68,861	62,588	6,273	
891	41,300	43,187		1,887			3,164		67,932	64,665	3,267	
892	34.521	40,750		6,229	30,666	29,388	1,278		71,966	72,575		609
002	04,021	.40,700		0,229	25,040	24,191	849		59,561	64,941		5380
ggregate for	611,405	552,216	72,339 59,189	13,150	377,885	336,874	41,011		000 000	990,000	109,928	9,728
16 years (	011,100	332,210	(9.68)		011,000	000,074	(10.85)		989,290	889,090	100,200 (10.13)	

#### SUMMARY

Showing the Proportional Value (per cent.) of the British Ex-Australasian and Intercolonial Trade of each of the Seven Colonies of Australasia at the close of the last Four Quinquennial Periods—1877, 1882, 1887, and 1892.

#### IMPORTS.

Imported direct into	Ū	Inited Kin	gdom trade	9.	F	Ex-Austral	asian trade		Intercolonial trade.				
	1877.	1882.	1887.	1892,	1877.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1877.	1882.	1887.	1892.	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania New Zealand Seven Colonies	49.85	51·96	41·73	42.76	64·98	66·04	52·97	55·71	35·02	33 · 96	47·03	44·29	
	50.73	47·90	43·58	39.92	68·14	68·46	61·48	58·95	31·86	31 · 54	38·52	41·05	
	28.60	32·49	39·47	46.75	42·12	54·67	49·53	54·17	57·88	45 · 33	50·47	45·83	
	61.16	51·68	38·42	32.07	71·79	66·27	48·06	45·19	28·21	33 · 73	51·94	54·81	
	43.25	34·38	42·19	42.56	55·37	44·59	50·48	51·11	44·63	55 · 41	49·52	48·89	
	28.80	22·68	27·30	36.21	35·91	31·66	30·44	37·54	64·09	68 · 34	69·56	62·46	
	59.02	64·51	66·81	68.66	67·26	78·35	83·52	83·98	32·74	21 · 65	16·48	10·02	
	50.16	49·60	44·14	43.76	64·22	66·24	57·64	57·96	35·78	33 · 76	42·36	42·04	
Exported direct from— New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania New Zealand Seven Colonies	60·30	41·35	37·61	34·84	68·42	52·33	51·45	59·41	31·58	47·67	48·55	40·59	
	43·38	47·93	48·24	53·45	73·03	67·73	60·38	72·05	27·97	32·27	39·62	27·95	
	29·60	36·53	31·02	44·67	34·51	48·07	46·77	45·74	65·49	51·93	53·23	54·26	
	54·96	55·96	54·96	40·50	65·01	65·75	64·00	53·83	34·99	34·25	36·00	46·17	
	55·76	57·12	63·14	44·89	73·18	77·88	84·80	64·40	26·82	22·12	15·20	35·60	
	44·66	24·95	24·16	23·46	44·88	25·14	24·16	23·46	55·12	74·86	75·84	76·54	
	84·10	70·72	70·61	78·50	86·44	79·84	78·82	85·66	13·56	20·16	21·18	14·34	
	53·64	48·08	45·39	47·30	72·03	61·27	57·51	62·76	27·97	38·73	42·49	37·24	

## Census, 1891.

		Per cent, to
Population, Total	146,667	Total,
I opulation per square mile	5.60	
Increase since last Census, 10 years, per cent Males	26.73	***
Females	77,560	52.88
Females	69,107	47.12
Males et soldior's ero (00 to 40)	40,037	51.62
Males at soldier's age (20 to 40)	24,678	32.05
Females, 21 years and over	32,598	47.17
Persons, ditto ditto	72,635	49.51
Children at school age (7 to 14)	24,451	16.74
Total number (householders)	20.021	
Total number (householders)	28,024	•••
Dwellings per square mile  Ditto having one room, per cent	1.07	
Ditto having one room, per cent	•••	8.38
Ditto having more than one room, ditto Ditto under £20 rental, ditto	***	91.62
Ditto under £20 rental, altto	•••	65.21
Ditto £20 and over, ditto	•••	34.49
Ages—		
Under 5 years, per cent.		14.69
5 to 65 years, ditto		80.71
65 and over, ditto		4.60
Conjugal Condition—		
Married persons	43,717	29.93
Ditto males	22,313	29.00
Ditto females	21,399	30.98
Education—	21,000	0000
Read and write, all ages	101 740	20.00
Ditto, adults, ditto	101,748	70.26
D: 11 72	61,804	87.06
Birth Places—		
Tasmania		73.88
Other Australasian Colonies	•••	5.02
United Kingdom	***	18.47
Elsewhere		2.63
Breadwinners—		
Males	48,833	62.96
Females	12,578	18.20
Persons	61,411	41.87
Occupations—	0-,	110.
Divisions.		
All Classes	146 667	100:00
Breadwinners	146,667	100.00
Dependants	61,411 85,256	41.87
Classes.	00,200	58.13
I. Professional	9010	0.00
II. Domestic	3918	2.67
III. Commercial	7180	4.90
IV. Industrial	9593	6.54
V. Primary Producers	16,016	10.92
Agricultural Duranita 70.005 10.00	23,568	16.07
Pastoral 10-93 Pastoral 2447 1-67 Mines and Minerals 3988 2-72		
Pastoral 2447 1.67 Mines and Minerals 3988 2.72 Other Primary Producers 1102 .75		
Other Primary Producers 1102 ·75		
23,568 16.07		
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS		
VI. Indefinite	1136	.77
VII. Dependants	85,256	58.13

#### HANDBOOK OF TASMANIA.

Electors, 1892—		Per cent. to Total.	
Legislative Council	7111		
Percentage to adult males		17.07	
House of Assembly	29,261	•••	
Percentage to adult males		70.25	
		Per c	ent. to
Religion—		Specified.	Total Population.
Church of England	76,082	54.01	
Church of Rome	25,805	18:32	
Methodists	17,150	12.18	
Presbyterians	9756	6.93	
independents	4501	3.20	
Baptists	3285	2.33	
Other Christian Sects	3168	2.26	
Non-Christian Sects	1085	0.77	
Undefined— Total specified	140,832	100.00	96.02
Persons who "object" to state religion	4428		3.02
Others	1407		0.96
TOTAL	146,667		100.00

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### SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

OF THE

## GEOLOGY OF TASMANIA.

By R. M. JOHNSTON, F.L.S.; Member of Council of Royal Society of Tasmania; Member Australian Association for Advancement of Science; Member of Royal Geographical Society of Australasia; Government Statistician and Registrar-General of the Colony of Tasmania.

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#### EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES:-

Professor Judd, one of the most eminent of living English geologists, thus speaks of this important work in the pages of "Nature": —" But quite independent of the scientific value of the work, which, as we have seen, is certainly very great, we think the Government and people of Tasmania are to be congratulated upon the character of this remarkable and handsome volume. It aims at being above all things of practical use, and its great object is to direct the attention of colonists to questions of pressing interest and importance. It is not often that the wants of the general public and of the scientific specialist have been so admirably met; or that a book has been produced which is at the same time accurate and thorough in its treatment of technical questions, while it is not wanting in the more elementary details required by those who have not had the advantage of a scientific training.'

In a highly favourable review of the same work in the Launceston Examiner, the late Rev. J. Tenison Woods, F.L.S., F.G.S., among other terms of commendation, writes :-"The volume is certain to take a high place in scientific literature, and will unquestionably be the standard work on the subject of which it treats." "There has been no work like it published in any of the Australian colonies." "The public have now within their reach a book that will take its also as a colonies." book that will take its place as a work of reference by the side of the best authorities. It will give a new stimulus to geological investigations, being in itself a great step in advance in these studies. It is no small boast for the colony of Tasmania to have produced such a work, and to count amongst its colonists so distinguished a labourer as its author.'

Sir Robt. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B., as President of the Royal Society of Tasmania, refers to the above work in the following terms in his valedictory address: -" I congratulate Tasmania on having a man of Mr. Johnston's genius in her community, whose splendid work on her geology reflects credit alike on the author and on the country to which he belongs."

#### EXTRACTS FROM LOCAL PRESS NOTICES:-

The Mercury, Hobart.

"Taken as a whole the work under review is a monument to the patient and persevering industry of the author. It is by far the most important work that has been published relating to the Colony."

Tasmanian News, Hobart.

"The massive volume now lying on our table is unique in design and comprehensive in treatment—a monument, in fact, of independent inquiry and painstaking study."

Devon Herald, Tasmania.

"Is a work that deserves more than a mere passing notice. It would do honour to a man who has leisure to collect and collate facts in the field and in the study, but when we consider the multifarious duties performed by Mr. Johnston in his capacity of Government Statistician and Registrar-General, we are disposed to look on it as a marvellous production."

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA:-

Official communication from *The Honourable P. O. Fysh*, Premier and Chief Secretary:—"The Government fully appreciate the zeal you have evinced in the preparation of this most important addition to the knowledge of the geological and mineralogical conditions of the island, and they feel assured it will be recognised as a most valuable contribution by the scientific world, as by those more specially interested in the development of our mineral resources."

#### GUIDE

TO THE

## ROCKS AND MINERALS OF TASMANIA,

BY

R. M. JOHNSTON, F.L.S.

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